IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHEIKH ESSA BIN MAHOMED.. ..*Plaintiff.*

vs.

ABDULLA BIN HUSSON BIN MAJEED..... .....} *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that This day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Auction, at the Stables belonging to *Abdool Rahim Khan*, on the Bhendy Bazar Road near Baboola Tank, the undermentioned property of the above named Defendant,

15 Arab Horses, in 15 lots.
1 Pegue Poney.

Together with sundry old Saddles, Horse Cloths &c.

TERMS CASH,

J. L. JOHNSON.—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office,
21st September, 1839.

اشتهار

از سوپریم کورت جودي کیٹرمنجي پلیسیٹر شریف امروز فروخت میکند

شیخ عیسي بن محمد مدعي

عبد اللہ بن حسن بن ماجد مدعا علیہ

حال امروز شقیر است بساعت دو میلکت مدعا علیہ مذکور مزبور مطابق تعضیل

الذیل در بهیندي بازار قریب تالاب بلا در طویلہ عبد الرحیم خان ظاهر نیلام بعنے

هراج نهوده خواهند فروخت تفصیل ذیل

پانزده عدد سپ پانزده بلات یعنے حصہ نهوده

یعنے یک یک جدا جدا خواهند فروخت

و یک بابو بیگ گري و چند زین هاي کهنه جهول

چند اسپ و مثل این دیگر متعرقات است

مگر شرط و قرار گرو پیه نقد خواهد گرفت

جے یل جان سن شریف

۲۱ سپتمبر ۱۸۳۹

LIFE OF FIELD MARSHALL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, *by Major Basil Jackson and Captain C. Rochfort Scott*, (late Royal Staff Corps) to be completed in 10 monthly parts, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

LONGMAN, ORME AND CO. LONDON.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We rejoice that a life of the greatest man of the age is now commenced at a price which will place it within the reach of a large body of readers. We have now before us the first part, and from it we augur, that the work will not only be well got up but that it will meet will ample success. It is written in a conc se and comprehensive style, and the language is well chosen, dignified and worthy of the subject."—*Metropolitan Conservative Journal.*

"It is written with precision and clearness, and promises to be a perfect Soldier's Manual, and we feel assured that the high acquirements of the authors will render it every way worthy of the public favor and approbation."—*Age 28th April.*

"We are disposed to regard the life of Major Jackson and Captain Scott as being on many accounts the best. It has a more decided tone of authenticity: it is written with care and a perfect knowledge of the subject: its interest is enhanced by excellent Maps, and it promises to embrace a complete and perspicuous account of the whole career of our great Captain."—*Atlas.*

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT BOMBAY.

IN the matter of the late Firm of *Sir Roger de Faria, and Co.*

To be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Common Assignee, on Monday the 23d Instant at 3 P. M. on the Premises, Mazagon, by MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. all the right title and interest in the House belonging to the above named Estate, with a Garden and extensive Stable attached; a Well of excellent Water, and the right of use to a Tank at the back of the Premises.

Plans and title deeds of the Premises may be seen on application to MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO., —Have received for sale on commission some superior Champaigne which they can recommend at Rupees 25 ℔ dozen.

FOR SALE.—The Arabian nights entertainments in Arabic, Price Rupees 18. Ditto in English Rupees 12—Apply to Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*

MESSRS, ROBERT FRITH & CO., —Will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Wednesday next an Extensive assortment of Piecegoods, consisting of Grey Long Cloths, and Sheeting Cloth, likewise the following Goods, vizt. Tumblers, Claret, Wine and Champaigne Glasses, &c. Plated Salvers, Bread Baskets; Bottle Stands, Mustard Pots, Bottle Labels and Corks, Cotton Stockings and Socks, Persian Carpet, Shaving Brushes, Rose Water, Furniture &c. &c.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES & Co. a Small quantity of well flavored brown Sherry from Messrs. HOPE BRUCE, & Co., of Leith, in quantities of three dozen, at Rs 16 per dozen.

Terms, Cash.—Bombay, 21st Sept., 1839.

FOR SALE.— A Handsome young Arab Horse, standing 14 hands, Terms, moderate.

Also a young Newfoundland Dog, a Cocker and a Terrier, Terms moderate—Apply to Mr. Saunders, Victoria Hotel.—Bombay 20th September, 1839.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smith's Pale Ale, "a recent import" of superior quality, confidently recommended.

THOMAS JEFFERIES AND Co.
Meadows Street, 21st Sept, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY. AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1839. No. 3275.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of September instant, by order of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Supreme ourt, all and singular the Equity of Redemption Right and Interest of *William Lingard*, late of Bombay British Subject, deceased, in and to a Piece of Ground, situate on the Esplanade at Bassien, granted in the year 1829, by the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, on behalf of the Hon'ble East India Company to the said William Lingard and by him afterwards mortgaged to the said Honorable Company as Security for money advanced by them to him.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Mr. MORGAN, Hon'ble Company's Solicitor; and the sale will take place at the Rooms of *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*,—Dated this 6th day of September, 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 23d instant, at their Rooms, the following Goods, viz. Silver Plated, Glass and Queens Ware, Chairs, Couches, Tables, Cots, Pictures, Wallshades, Child's Carriage, Wine, Beer, Books, Palanquins, Tents, a quantity of fine Madras Parsee Turbands, and a variety of other articles.

At 12 o'clock, a Shigrampoe with Horse and Harness, and a Poney belonging to the Estate of the late W. G. JOLLIFFE, Esq. I. N. —Bombay, 21st September, 1839.

SIXTY FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

A FEW TICKETS and Shares in the first class are for sale at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra*, at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*, at the following prices, vizt:—

Whole Tickets at Rupees 42 each.
Half....ditto..ditto 21 ditto.
Quarter ditto..ditto 10½ ditto.

Terms, Cash.

B. N. D. also begs to acquaint, that he has made two Clubs, one of 25 Tickets, divided into 75 Shares at Rs. 14 per each share, and the other of 21 Tickets, divided into 50 shares at Rs. 17 per each share—The particulars of Terms and conditions are already published in the *Bombay Courier* of 7th, and the *Times* of 11th Instant.

The drawing of the above lottery will take place on the 28th instant.—Bombay, 21st September, 1839.

NOTICE.

FIRST DANTRA LOTTERY,

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA begs respectfully to noufy, that the Drawing of the first class of the above Lottery will take place positively on Tuesday next, the 24th Instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Commission Rooms of Messrs. *Prevost, Rustomjee and Co.*, in Meadow's street; and solicits the attendance of the Public at the place and hour appointed.

B. N. D. would feel thankful to any two of the Subscribers to his Lottery, if they will undertake the duties of Commissioners on the occasion.

The Prizes will be distributed in two hours after the Drawing of the First Class of the above Lottery is concluded, on receiving back the Tickets to which they have been drawn.—

A few tickets of the above first DANTRA Lottery, are for sale, 12 Rs. each.

Bombay, 21st September, 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 21st September 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 21st September, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th September 1839.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 468. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction a temporary increase to the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 1st Battalion of Artillery to the extent of three Serjeants, three Corporals, and six Bombardiers for every hundred Gunners, in excess of the Establishment of the Battalion.

Bombay Castle 16th September 1839.

No. 470. The following Native promotions are made.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Jannac Heernack to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Bhicknac Balnac to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Date of Rank, 29th August 1839.

Havildar Major Gopall Tarkur to be Jemedar, vice Jannac Heernac, promoted, Ditto ditto.

23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Color Havildar Lalia Tewarry to be Jemedar, vice Seetul Sing, transferred to the Ahmednuggur Police Corps, Date of Rank 15th July 1839.

24th Regiment Native Infantry

Color Havildar Khoda Buccus to be Jamedar, vice Arvee Shaik Abdulla, pensioned, Date of Rank 29th May 1839.

No. 471 The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Ensign H. Fenning, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Details, consisting of upwards of 500 Rank and File, proceeding on Field Service to Sattara.

Bombay Castle 17th September 1839.

No. 472. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that in addition to the Detachments specified in the margin of the General Orders, No 401, dated the 26th of July last, as having been engaged in quelling disturbances in the Mahee Kanta, there were also Detachments of 100 each from the 18th and 20th Regiments Native Infantry, engaged in those operations.

No. 473. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.—

Lieutenant J. S. Unwin, of the Regiment of Artillery, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Artillery Scinde Reserve Force, during the absence of Lieutenant Hutt, on sick certificate.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD, *Act. Secy. Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1839.

No. 101 Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant Buckle, Mr. Midshipman A. H. Gardiner is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, leaving the date of his Commission to be settled hereafter.

No. 102. Mr. J. C. Ibbs. Senior Captain's Clerk, is promoted to the rank of Purser, vice Dawson deceased.

Mr. J. A. Keys, Senior Supernumerary Clerk, is promoted to Captain's Clerk, vice Ibbs promoted.

No. 103. With reference to General Order, No. 99, of the 11th instant, Lieutenant T. G. Charles is promoted to the rank of Commander, and Mr. Midshipman W. E. Campbell to that of Lieutenant, from the 15th July last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1839.

Manockjee Cursetjee, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs' is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 16th instant, to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1839.

The leave of absence granted on the 31st July last, to Mr. J. M. Davis, acting first assistant to the collector of Tannah, is cancelled at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1839.

Lieutenant R. W. Horne, assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deccan, is allowed to proceed to the presidency on sick certificate, with leave of absence till the 30th instant

The leave of absence granted to Mr. T. S. Ogilvy, acting second assistant to the collector of Kaira, on the 23rd ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. W. W. Bell, first assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed an extension till the 30th June 1840, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 3rd October 1838.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. F. Barra, to act as junior magistrate of police.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1839.

Mr. R. F. Barra, assumed charge of the office of acting junior magistrate of police, on the 14th instant.

Mr. J. Pyne, acting puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 1st proximo, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to visit the Mahabuleshwur Hills.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1839.

Colonel Henry Pottinger, resumed charge of his duties as resident in utch, on the 1st instant.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. B. C. Graham, is allowed one month's leave of absence, to visit the presidency, on sick certificate.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1839.

Mr. A. C. Stuart, assistant to the collector of customs in Guzerat and the Conkan, is allowed to proceed to England on urgent private affairs, for a period of eighteen months, from the date of his embarkation, and to leave his station on the 1st proximo, under the terms of the Government notification of the 11th May 1835.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that information has been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, that the Mails by the Overland Route will, from November next, be despatched from London on the 4th of every Calendar month.

The following are the dates on which the Mails will be despatched, and reach the intermediate Stations.

	Date.
From London, the evening of the.....	4th
Arrives at Calais about 11 A. M.....	5th
Ditto at Marseilles 5 P M.....	9th
Leaves for Malta immediately,	
Arrives at Malta evening of the.....	13th
Leaves Malta noon of the.....	14th
Arrives at Alexandria noon.....	19th

The Steamer remains 4 days to Coal &c.

The Mail is immediately despatched to Suez, which it reaches on the 23rd, and proceeds forthwith to Bombay.

From Bombay the Mail will be despatched about the end of each month, on such dates as circumstances may render necessary, so as to reach Suez on the 19th, and of which due notification will be given.

	Date.
Mail arrives at Suez on the.....	19th
Crosses the Desert to Alexandria when the Steamer is despatched to Malta on the.....	23rd
Reaches Malta about the.....	29th
Ditto Marseilles about the..... 4th or.....	5th

According to the number of days in the preceding month.

Arrives in London about the....9th or.....10th.

The longest time required has, in all these cases, been calculated to provide against the bad weather in the winter months.

N. B. The Public and Agents for Passengers are particularly requested to observe, that by this arrangement the period hitherto granted for the transit of Passengers across the Desert, is altogether abrogated, as the rapid despatch of the Mails alone is the object contemplated, but the departure of the French Steamers, every 10 days from Alexandria for Marseilles will render this matter of less moment to Travellers.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay, Castle, 18th September 1839.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 965 of 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Finance.

Notice is hereby given, that the following sets of Bills of exchange, drawn by the Government, of Bombay on the Supreme Government, in Calcutta, at thirty days sight, will be disposed off on Saturday next the 21st instant, by Public Sale, at the General Treasury, at one o'clock P. M. vizt.

35 sets of Bills of Co's. Rs	1,000	each Co's Rs	35,000
20.....do.....	2,000	each.....	40,000
8.....do.....	5,000	each.....	40,000
8.....do.....	10,000	each.....	80,000
4.....do.....	20,000	each.....	80,000
3.....do.....	25,000	each.....	75,000
2.....do.....	3 ,000	each.....	60,000
1.....do.....	40,000	.....	40,000
21 sets.		Co's. Rs	4,50.000

J. H. CRAWFORD.—*Accountant General.*

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 11th Instant.....Chests 1,403

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April last.....Chests 18,000

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 9th instant.....Chests 20,406

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838, to the 9th instant.....Chests 9,2[illegible]

Ditto from the 10th to the 17th instant.....Chests 19½

Chests 9,243

F. BOURCHIER, *Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 18th September 1839.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—SEPTEMBER 18.

A "brilliant and impressive discourse," to use the lofty language of a contemporary, was delivered from the pulpit of the Cathedral on last Sunday, by the Reverend Mr. Ward, on the conquest of Cabool. For our part, we must contend that sermons on the results of war, the termination of a campaign, or the gaining of a victory, all which transactions have occasioned a vast loss of life, and brought about a great deal of misery, ought never to proceed from the lips of those who call themselves the messengers of peace. We hold it to be an act of daring impiety, to ascribe the success, that may attend the arms of a victor to the favor of God; and it is an insult to the Majesty of Heaven to give thanks to God, for enabling us to slaughter a number of our fellow creatures. The impiety and insult, evinced by this conduct, arise from the rash attempt thereby made to break into the mysteries of divine providence, and to seize upon the favour of heaven. In the same way a robber, who has got clear off with his booty, may thank God for his favour, and if he be often successful in his pursuits, and escape detection and punishment, he may take his good luck as a sign of heaven's approbation. Instead of a congratulatory sermon with the Deity on the successes of our arms, the numbers we have shot, and the towns we have taken, it would have been better to have poured forth libations to Mars, and to have decreed a triumph or an oration.

If all the conquests, that have filled the earth with desolation, are to be taken as proofs that the favor of God has rested on the conquerors, then are the Mahometans the favored of heaven. The furious Goth, and fiery Han, have been the favoured of heaven; and Alexander, Caesar, and Bonaparte are higher saints than Becket and the Martyr Charles. If we are to credit the inspired oracles of the Divine word, more than the organ of a military sermon, we might believe, that the favor of heaven is imparted only to those who feel the severities of conquest, and suffer the yoke of subjugation. God declares that he will scourge, and afflict those, whom he loves, and we have no reason to imagine, that the purpose of his will is less immutable, and undeviating towards nations than individuals.

We are not disposed to ascribe any more importance to the theological bulletin issued from the pulpit, other than to any production which might emanate from a less reverential quarter, and it only betrays the weakness or vanity of the preacher, who would wrest aside the mysteries of the divine will, in order to make them suit the materials of an official sermon. It would be much better, and more harmless, to take an omen from a flight of crows, or augur on prosperity and the love of heaven, from the entrails of a sheep.

If the favour of heaven is to be unerringly known from the sharpness of our swords, and the heads of those who have fallen by its edge—if this is to be the key to paradise and the way to celestical glory if it be admitted that God delights in blood, and human sacrifice like the sanguinary Doorga of the Hindoos—if it be accepted as a sound doctrine, that God delights to hear the thunder of battle, and the groans of the dying, that the steam of a recking and gory field is a grateful savour—than let us convert the Cathedral into a mosque, and instead of a cross or a surplice, let the shoulders of our priests support a grisly necklace of sculls.

BOMBAY TIMES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

We have great pleasure in communicating to our readers the success attending the transmission of the overland mails from Bombay to England by the Persian Gulf route during the monsoon. The mail despatched hence per *Hugh Lindsay* on the 3d June left Beyrout in the steamer *Acheron* on the 10th July. The July mail, it was fully expected, would arrive in very good time for the steamer to leave on the 5th August, and from the arrangement made, there was no doubt that the August mail from this would be equally fortunate. In connexion with the transmission of the mails between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean, we refer our readers to the interesting letter of M. EMMANUEL which appears in to-days paper.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17th Capt. T. B. Turner Engineers from Ahmednugger.
Do. 19 h Cadet C. R. Baigh, Infantry from Do.
Do Do. Cadet James Hunter, Do. from Do.
Do. Do. Cadet William B. Gray Do. from Do.
Do. Do. Lieut. R. W. Horne 8th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17th April Surgeon Arbuckle, M. D. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Cochin on the 28 July last Mrs. W. C. Lugrin of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

By License at the Ram Ghaut, on the 12th September, by the Reverend James Morant M. A. Chaplain of Belgaum, Captain Albany Troward, 14th Regt. N. I. Commandant of Sawant Warree Local Corps, to Frederica Maxwell, Widow of the late Captain Watt, and youngest daughter of the late L. Hathway Esq. Bombay Medical Establishment.

DEATH.

At Dapoorie on the evening of the 18th instant, Edward Thornton the infant son of E. F. Danvers Esq.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18th.—Ship Ann, W. S. Murray, Master, from Sydney, 18th July, Batavia 21st August.

Do.—Barque Wahamudee, W. N. MacNeale, Master, from China 26th June, Sambany Angar, Anger 22d August.

Do. 19th.—Ship Herefordshire, Alfred Chapman, Master from England, Lizard 13th June, Mauritius September.

Sept. 20th.—French Barque Cecilia. Giraudeau, Master, from Muscat 14th Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 19th.—Grab Brig Mahamoody, Joseph Correya, Master, to Liverpool

Passengers.—Mrs. Moore, and 20 Convicts, for Signapore.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
H. C. Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N..	Suez and Aden.. ..	7th Oct.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Commerce.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	Liverpool.	Early disp.
Demerara Packet....	Frith & Co	London ..	early disp.
Glenelg.	Dirom Carter & Co....	China	in Sept.
Mary Gordon.....	Furdoonjee Limjee....		
Brig Tawse	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.....	Muscat..	
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & Co..	London ..	in Oct.
Butcshin.....	Skinner & Co.....		
Severn.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London .	dispt.
Grenada.....	Gibb Miller & Co....	Liverpool .	Quick dispt.
Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool.	1st October
Herculean.....	Dirom Carter & Co ..	ditto	dispatch.
Sabette.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	P. Gulph .	
Niagra.....	.....		
Ganges	Skinner and Co.....	Mauritius .	
Gondelin.....	.....		
Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....		
H. C. Sloop of War	Elphinstone.		
" " Steamers..	Zenobia. Hugh Lindsay. Indus. Semiramis.		
" " Brig.....	Taptee.		

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer..			
Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London ..	1st August
* Childe Harold.....	Foster & Co.....	do.. ..	19th May
* Isabella.....	Dirom C. & Co	Crk & Cape	10th April
* Heywood.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	Liverpool.	8th June
Paquet d'Havana....	.....	Bordeaux.	
Emilia.....	Thos Jeffries & Co..	Bordeaux.	
Lady Feversham....	Dirom C. & Co	London ..	20th July.
* George Canning...	Foster & Co	do.	30th June.
Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co..	do.	15th do
Herald.....	Ritchie S. & Co.....	do. ..	10..do
Stratoune	W. Nicol & Co	do.. ..	in all August
Berkshire.....	Remington & Co.....	do.	in all August.
* Princess Charlotte..	Dirom C. & Co..	Liverpool	30th June.
* Sir Colin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.....	do	20th ditto
* Regular.....	Ritchie & Co..	do	5th June.
* Hero.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde ...	7th do.
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co.....	London ..	10th July.
Prague.....	Do.....Do.....	Bordeaux.	4th June.
Sir edward Paget....	Do. ....Do.....	London	1st August.
* General Palmer....	Gisborne Menzies & Co.	do.. ..	19th July.
Peacock.....	.....	do.. ..	
City of Poonah	Polexfen Milne & Co..	Liverpool.	Middle Aug.
Julius Caesar.....	.....	do.. ..	
Rothschild.....	.....	do ..	
Fatima.....	.....	do.. ..	
Balfour.....	.....	do.. ..	
Cornubia	Gibb Miller & Co.....	do.. ..	in all July
Leecestrial.....	.....	London...	

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Columbo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey. Drongan, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh and Sullimany.
" *China*—Muhamoody.
* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 21st SEPTEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVEN
Saturday.....	9 18	9 46
Sunday.....	10 9	10 32
Monday.....	10 56	11 15

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—SEPT. 7.

By the latest accounts from Cabool, Dost Mahomed had not been seized, and while he is at large half the objects of the Expedition will be defeated—certainly jeopardised. Captain Taylor of the European Regt. the captor of his son at Guznee, was however, in hot pursuit of him, and it was thought would come up with him. It is not improbable—that he will deliver himself up---though the cruelty Shah Soojah is allowed to indulge in, will make him pause on this step.

A letter from Canduhar speaks more favourably of the condition of the Troops there; with the exception of three Coys of the 37th, who had just returned from Dadur, they were unhealthy. Fruits were abundant and delicious, such as Peaches, Nectarines, Pears, Apples, Grapes and Magnum Bonum Plums.

The 43rd in charge of treasure reached Canduhar on the 4th. They had encountered an attack in the Khojuk Pass, which they repelled with great gallantry, and the slaughter of several of their assailants. On their arrival some disaffected persons spread a report, that our army had been cut up at Guznee, and the 43rd was the remnant that escaped. Plundering commenced immediately, but after a short time was suppressed: the ring-leader in it, having had his nose slit and his ears cut off for his exertions.

No appearance as yet of the July Mail. It was due at Bombay on the 24th ultimo, and we have had Bombay papers of the 28th.. We take the opportunity afforded by the delay to clear of our file of correspondence and other matter, for which we have also kept back some speculations of our own.

A European Corps (the European Regt.) one of Cavalry and three Native Corps under Colonel Sale are to remain in Cabool until the Shah is firmly seated on his throne and the rest of the Force return to Hindoostan immediately via the Punjaub. His Majesty the Schah it is said, has a very strong penchant for blowing his enemies from guns, a trait that will render the settlement of Cabool a work of difficulty and time."

Our readers, Military and Civil have of course, read Colonel Mitchel's angry attacks on the national weapon, the bayonet, which has succeeded to the reputation of the once formidable Bow. The Colonel contends earnestly for the superiority of the sword, and refers freely to Greek and Roman story in support of his favourite. But to consider the question fairly, we must reject these cases from it, and restrict ourselves to modern instances; and amongst these, we know no one more in point than the storming of Guznee. In this the struggle was entirely between the bayonet and the sword, and under, perhaps, as equal terms as any modern contest shew. The Afghans are physically powerful men, and use the sword with as much force and dexterity as any people can. These severe cuts they dealt our men, prove the skilful use of a weapon, which, in some shape is among the toys of their childhood. Their spirit may not indeed be equal to their physique, but in this struggle they fought as men do for their homes and alars. The men opposed to them were, perhaps, inferior in strength and activity, but, no doubt, far above them in daring, determined courage, and the *abandon* with which they cast themselves into a conflict, but this superiority, we suspect they must always have, whatever be the weapon they use. Here then we see the sword and the bayonet in the hands of men, very equally matched, and yet a most decisive victory terminates in favor of the latter, an issue that goes far to decide the question. We should too add, that the bayonet was not used by compact masses, for which it is intended, and in the hands of which its use is most formidable. The conflict here was from the nature of the ground very irregular, and almost man to man. The result would appear to shew, that while the sword of the Affghans gave only wounds, the bayonet dealt death. And this is fully intelligible, for while the sword is generally aimed at the limbs, and sometimes the head, the bayonet is directed to the trunk and most vital paris. The number of Officers wounded bears a heavy proportion to that of the men, which allows the inference, that the bayonet is superior both as an offensive and defensive weapon to the sword, with which the Officers are armed. In short the storming of Ghuznee seems decisive of the superiority of the bayonet over the sword, and that too in the least effective mode in which the former is used. What Col. Mitchel will think of this gallant affair, for hear of it he must, we cannot say, but it will go very far to put the question at rest with many others, who have been writing on it.

The Loodeeanah paper states that Captain Nuthall had just reached Lahore from Dera Ismaeel Khan, having been deputed to the Sikh Capital to obtain permission for the return of our Army via Peshawur and the Punjaub. This, the paper further states, was granted by the Raja under three conditions viz. that the corps on the line of march should not be damaged, that no cows or oxen should be slaughtered and that a similar permission should never again be sought.

AGRA.—The late untoward turn of the weather has been succeeded by a most favourable change, which says every thing for a fine termination to the season.

The Chief Justice, Sir Edward Ryan, will, it is said, shortly honor our Station with a passing visit, on his way to Simla.

Lieutenant C. Douglas, recently attached to the Artillery at Agra, and now in progress to Jhoudpore, had a few days since, occasion to enter a village on the line of march to procure huckeries we believe—when he was assaulted by the Zumeendar of it sword in hand, and wounded in the shoulder. The Lieutenant with a high spirit and a becoming sense of his duty, as a British subject and an Officer, returned the attack by passing his sword through the body of his outragous assailant and killing him on the spot. It is not often

we have to record an act of greater gallantry, and were such to occur less rarely, that murderous demeanour so wantonly adopted towards European gentlemen by the Natives of the country, would be changed into one, if not respectful, at least not aggressive.

Colonel Wade has reached Jullabad.

By the last accounts of Colonel Arnold, he was sinking fast; not a hope of his recovery was entertained even by his Medical advisers, who had for some time given him up.

A Burmese War is inevitable.

Mr. Greenway in his quarto of four pages, informs his readers that—but we shall let him tell the startling fact to ours, in his own graceful and easy style---" we are this week enabled, upon the most unquestionable *data* to inform those of our Military readers who partook in the brilliant exploits *connected* with the Seige of Bhurtpoor in 1826, that *consequent* on a series of events, (*emanating* solely from information *fortuitously discovered* in the *documents* of an adherent *to* the Rajah's Court, at the time of its downfall) prize booty to the value of *thirteen crores of rupees*, will in a short time fall to the lot of the fortunate conquerors!" There can be no difficulty in divining, who is the discoverer of this mare's nest, from which fifteen millions of pounds sterling are to issue! And being the man he is, we cannot hold out any hopes to our friends of such a golden harvest.

MUTIRA.---The Officers of the 10th Cavalry are preparing a grand entertainment in honour of Major Pope's arrival from Mussooree, to the Command of the Regiment. To the unspeakable delight of his Officers and men he is expected daily.

AGRA JOURNAL.---SEPT. 7.

KURNAUL.---(*From a Correspondent.*)—A house was very nearly burnt down yesterday by a fire ball, during a shower of rain, which burst within twelve paces of the door. I have witnessed many sights in my time, but none to be compared to this.—*Aug.* 26.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEPT. 2.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Roxburgh Castle*, Cumberland, from England 22d January, Cape of Good Hope 22d March, Sydney 20th May, and Madras 25th August, and the *Bouthsook* Dutemple, from Nantz 13th December, Bourbon 5th and Pondicherry 24th August.

The Semaphore also reported the *Anna Maria*, Edwards, from Gravesend 5th May, and Simon's Bay 19th July.

The occurrence of a melancholy accident was announced by Semaphore at 4 p. m. yesterday by the upsetting of a boat belonging to the *Marquis of Camden*, laying at Diamond Harbour moorings, whereby Mr. Hindmarsh (Post Master) and one of the boat's crew met a watery grave.

It is unnecessary for us to do more, we believe, than invite the attention of our Bombay contemporaries, to Mr. C. L. Babington's letter, which we to-day insert. Mr. Greenlaw has already, as Mr. Babington observes, ably refuted the attempt of the Bombay Press to throw the blame of the tardiness of the Mails on the road from that Presidency, to the Post Office departments under Calcutta. The fact is, that in their eagerness to establish the amazing efficiency and admirable system of the Bombay Post Office, which we have all here so much reason to laud, our brethren of that Presidency, are apt to be a little careless in their statements of facts.

THE POST TO BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Ind'a Gazette* of the 9th ultimo, there is an extract from a Bombay paper, regarding the line of road between Raepore and Midnapore, under my charge as Post Master of Sumbhulpore. I could not immediately reply to it, for want of the necessary documents to show the actual, not the imaginary, rate at which the Mails travelled between Bombay and Nagpore, and Nagpore and Midnapore. Since my arrival here, I find that the charge of delay has been ably refuted by Mr. C. B. Greenlaw, in your paper of the 22nd ultimo. With regard to the Sumbhulpore contractor continuing to remain at Pooree, it is sufficient to say, there has been no contract for the line of road between Raepore and Midnapore, since June 1838. I was absent on medical certificate, but a gentleman was left in charge of the Sumbhulpore Post Office, fully capable of carrying on the duties. If the Bombay Editor will try the experiment of residing at Sumbhulpore for twenty years, he will perhaps find, as I have done, that change of air is necessary! Will the Bombay Editor oblige me by saying, what he means by the establishment of runners under the contractor, being notoriously ill used, and badly paid? If he alludes to the runners and establishments under my controul, I shall give him the opportunity of proving his assertions. With regard to the Rajahs of Keoungur and Mahurbunge, whom he has charged with stopping the runners, and forbidding men to run, there is not the slightest foundation for the charge. These chiefs have never interfered with the dâk; had they done so, it must have come to my knowledge.

I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
C. L. BABINGTON.

Calcutta, Sept. 2, 1839.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Catherine*, Willie, from Singapore, Penang and Moulmein (no date) and Rangoon 19th August; the *Active*, Beard, from Baltimore 12th May; the *Victoria*, Potter, from the East Coast of Sumatra 20th August; the *Dorgone*, Carnus, from Bourbon 18th July, and Madras (no date), and the *Fatey Rohoman*, Nacoda, from Bombay 2d August.—September 4.

A pressure of local matter and foreign extracts, has hitherto prevented our noticing the *Comparative view of the External Commerce of Bengal during the years* 1837-38 *and* 1838-39, the Editorship of which most useful work was undertaken, on the lamented death of Mr. Bell, by Mr. E. Wilkinson, Export-supervisor of the Calcutta Custom House.

We find by the tables that the net increase in the import trade for 1838-39 as compared with 1837-1838 is Co.'s Rs. 7,06,280, arising however from the *increase* of imported treasure, (China contributing in 1838-39 an advance upon the previous year of Co.'s 21,43,699) for the *decrease* on merchandize was Co.'s Rs. 17,24,613. In the export trade, the total decrease was.....Co.'s Rs. 2,45,154
viz. on Merchandize..... 2,05,867
On Treasure..... 39,287

With particular countries the fluctuations have been great, especialy in exports.

With France, there has been an *increase*, almost wholly of Indigo, to the value of Co.'s Rs. 18,43,579 while with China on the other hand the *decrease* amounts to Co.'s Rs. 59,78,253.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *General Scott*, Cunningham, from Boston 29th May, and the *Owen Glendower*, Toller, from Portsmouth 29th May, and Madras 31st Aug.

The Semapore also reported the *Tennsserim*, Tapley, from Singaphore and Penang (no date.)---*Sept.* 5.

Maulmain Chronicle to the 24th of July, have reached us, from which a few extracts will be found in another column.

We publish also a letter from our Rangoon correspondent, but from neither source is there any positive announcement of approaching hostilities.

A strong demonstration may yet compel Tharrawadie to adhere to the terms, both in letter and spirit, of the treaty of Yandaboo ---*Ibid.*

BENGAL HERALD, SEPT. 1.

" The Court of Gwalior is observing quietly all the grand doings round about, and from the character of its Sovereign, who is a very quiet man, no disturbance could ever be expected from this quarter."

CALCUTTA COURIER.—SEPT. 3.

We have received Mauritius papers to the 1st August the following arrivals we find mentioned:—*Robert Surcouf* Lemesle, from Nantes 24th April; *Augustus*, Carr, from Bordeaux 26th April; *Minerva*, Skey, from Bourbon 26th July; *Argus*, Miller, ditto 27th July; *Courier de Bourbon*, Dubois, from Nantes 3d May; *Symmetry*, Savill, from London 6th April; and *Catherine*, Brown, from Calcutta 20th June, put in for refreshments.

Singapore and China papers have also come to hand, but too late for notice to-day.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Dearie, seconded by Mr. Cullen, "That the Chamber cannot allow the first general meeting of its members since the death of Mr Cockerell, their late President, to pass over, without recording the high sense they entertain of his sterling integrity, independence, and moral worth; and expressing the sorrow they individually feel for the severe loss which the community has sustained by his premature and lamented demise."—*Sept.* 4.

In a work published lately, called Cumming's "Notes of a Wanderer," we find an eulogistic notice of the indefatigable friend to steam and overland writers, Mr. Waghorn, and not doubting it will be gratifying to our readers to hear what Mr. Cumming has to say about this friend to Indian Steam Communication, we subjoin his remarks:

"Dined yesterday [at Grand Cairo] with Mr. Waghorn, to meet Lord and Lady Brudenell, His lordship is on his way to Cosseir, *via* Thebes, where he hopes to embark on the Hugh Lindsay steam-boat early next month for Bombay. After dinner, we had a long and animated discussion with India—Mr. Waghorn is a very singular character, and, were his zeal and enthusiasm only tempered by a little more judgment and discretion, is precisely the man to be the successful apostle of a new system. Of iron frame and ceaseless activity of mind, (the latter ever at *high pressure*,) he spares neither time, labour, nor expense—hurrying night and day through sun, and sand, and bog—to forward and expedite his despatches. Although having no official situation under the Crown or the Company, he derives a handsome revenue from letters addressed to his especial care. Great Britain and British India are both much indebted to Waghorn, for it cannot be denied, that his zealous advocacy of the Red Sea route to Bombay has been mainly instrumental in rousing the attention of the Indian and home authorities to the subject. To the Company's officers, travelling to and from Bombay, he is ever ready with his assistance and advice. Indeed, every English traveller in Egypt finds a willing counsellor in Waghorn. I speak from experience."

The French Ship of War *La Dordogne* arrived off Town this day, she saluted the Fort and received a return salute.—*September* 5.

ENGLISHMAN.---SEPT. 3.

It was a mistake to say that the price of 10,000 rupees had fallen to Mr. Bagshaw. We hear now that Dwarkanauth Tagore is the holder of the prize, and of the 5,000 rupees also!

In our list of the parties who intended to return to England this year, we gave the names of Messrs A. Trotter and J. Trotter of the Civil Service. We now hear that they do not proceed home, but that the former nevertheless takes the annuity and retires from the service from the 1st of May, vacating the Opium Agency of Patna.---

We understand that H. M's Ship *Conway* is expected here from Madras in the course of to-morrow. It was supposed here that she would probably be sent to the Celestial Empire, but this does not seen to have entered into the contemplation of the Government, whatever the opium speculators might have thought.---

At the meeting of the Commercial Insurance Company held yesterday, at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Boyd and Co., a dividend of Rs. 500 per share was declared. The total assets of the office were represented to be Company's Rs. 5,52,171-13-3, from which losses to the extent of 1,53,543-2-6 were to be paid—Rs. 1,21,714-1-6 the premium on outstanding risks, deducted, and Rs. 2,25,000 appropriated as a reserved fund, leaving Rs. 50,000 available for a dividend. This office appears to have had a fair share of luck, seeing that in 3 years and a half no less a sum than 3,30,0 0 had been divided amongst the shareholders, as appeared from the memoranda submitted to the meeting. A resolution was carried that the charge of policy fees should in future be discontinued.---*Ibid.*

Letters from Nusseerabad extending to the 19th ultimo, reached us yesterday. We annex a paragraph embodying all the intelligence of interest from that quarter:—

'The 22d, add 52d Regiments, Head-quarters, 2d Battalion of Artillery, and a Squadron of the 9th Cavalry, all under the command of Colonel Rich, start to morrow morning towards Marta, a large town in the Jodpore territory, to endeavour to terrify these rascally Naths into subjection, and thus prevent the advance of the *whole* force beyond Nusseerabad. The Neemuch Brigade will move on the 22d, and come in on the morning of the 5th proximo, perhaps just in time to learn that the whole of the work is over. General Brampton and Brigadier Kennedy go with the Neemuch Brigade, and the 74th, escorting the train, about the 15th proximo. We are crying for rain, and if we fail in getting it, this will be the fourth successive season of drought. The 2d Infantry corps, under Col. Rich, move nearly 1300 bayonets.' --*Ibid.*

The H. C. Corvette *Amherst* and the H. C. Yacht *Eagle*, the former having Captain Bogle, the Commissioner of Arracan, on board, sailed yesterday for the Tenasserim Coast, each with their full complement of guns and ammunition on board. The *Ganges* and *Enterprize* steamers, which preceded them, have also gone fully armed.—*Sept.* 5.

Private advices from the Mauritius, bearing date the 31st July, mention that some of the vessels which had recently put in there, appear to have suffered considerably. The ship *Caledonia* had been hove down on one side, and the seam and butts near her yarboard streak, with a scarp on her keel found very open. The *William Nicol* had put in leaky in her top sides, and after being fresh caulked proceeded on her voyages The French ship *L'Aigle* was found so leaky that he was obliged to discharge her cargo.---*Ibid.*

SECOND LOTTERY OF 1839.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.
Eleventh and Last Day's Drawing; Saturday, August 31*st* 1839.

PRIZES.

No. 5457 Prize of 1,00,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 5159 Prize of 10,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 5286 Prize of 5,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 4829 4867 5527 5147 5284 5830 5027 and 4970 Prizes of 1,000 Company's Rupees each.
Nos. 5444 1508 4869 4902 5447 5091 5095 5023 5340 5427 4793 5103 5187 4888 4785 4748 4949 5588 5399 and 5339 Prizes of 500 Company's Rupees each.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—SEPT. 6.

THE KURNOOL FORCE.—The following Corps and Detachments moved out of Bellary on route to Adoni on the morning of the 30th Ultimo.

Horse Artillery F. Troop.
Right Wing H. M. 13th Dragoons.
7th Light Cavalry.
H. M. 39th Foot.
2 Companies 30th Native Infantry.

The Foot rtillery and the remaining Companies of the 30th Native Infantry were still in garrison but expected to start in charge of the Park in three or four days, the Public Cattle for moving the same not having arrived from Bangalore and Cauveripauk. Captain Geils, Commissary of Ordnance to the Field Force reached Bellary on the 30th August. Captain Robertson D. A. Commissary General had also arrived and Lieut will take place this evening at the Colpetty burial ground.

This death would create serious changes in the Court, and the Hon'ble Mr. Carr will again be called to the bench.

Force. The equipment of the Troops which it is but justice to say, was performed entirely by Captain Babington, S. A. Commissary General, had afforded universal satisfaction.

A supporter of this Journal has kindly favoured us with a letter shewing the progress of the Force from Hyderabad proceeding against Kurnool; where it is would appear some sharp work may be expected, if the Nawaub have the fool hardihood to offer opposition to General Wilson's Force.

Camp at Juddacherla, 29th August 1839.

"MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—You will I am sure be glad to hear the force from Secunderabad have got thus far on their route towards Adoni, without waiting for the detailed instruction of the Military Board, which may be expected at Secunderabad in a day or two.

The weather has not been altogether favourable for the march of Troops, but I am happy to say the Force is in high order and eager for the coming Fight, which from all we can gather from strugglers, is likely to be sharp work for the time it may last—as His Highness the Nawaub is well supported by Troops from Rohilcund, Arabs and Turks to man his Ordnance.

My man who is a sharp chap of his kind, obtained information that 4 persons from Kurnool had taken a look at our Force when passing Furruckuggur & immediately returned, I presume to report their observation, to their Master at Kurnool, our Force is composed of one Company of Artillery the 3d Regiment Light Infantry & 5st Regiment Native Infantry with 3 5½ Inch Howitzer, 3 8 Inch Mortars and 4 5½ Inch Mortars, with lots of Ammunition, in all, I am told about 100 wheel Carriages, besides a goodly supply for the Infantry.

That fine old Officer at the Residency with his usual forethought has sent with us a month's supply of grain for 1200 Men, which it is feared we shall be obliged to make use of as the Crops we are informed in the Bellary district have been deficient in quantity—We shall probably reach Adoni about the 12th September."

BANGALORE.—In consequence of the reduced state of the Bangalore garrison, the field detachment of the 38th Native Infantry has been ordered to be withdrawn from Hassen, near the Bissly Ghaut, and the Post is to be for the present occupied by two Companies of the 32d Regiment; both detachments had been ordered to march with the greatest expedition.

RUMOURS OF THE DAY.—It is rumoured that the Officer holding a high situation at the Court of the Rajah of Tanjore, is about to visit Europe in order to recruit his constitution much debilitated by long residence in the East: that the Officer who was so hastily and we may say unjustly removed from that situation, is in accordance with the order of the Court of Directors to be permanently reinstated at that Residency, and that the present Brigadier Commanding Vellore is to be appointed Resident at Travancore. Should such really be the case, there can be no greater proof of the discrimination of the enlightened Nobleman at the head of Government, and of his determinatian to tread in the steps of his Uncle Mountstuart Elphinstone, a name so illustrious in the annals of Indian History; for Brigadier Stuart bears a high character for soundness of judgement, decisive firmness and liberality of feeling, and no one is better qualified to carry into effect the noble designs which his friend Colonel Fraser had commenced to ameliorate the condition of Travancore and its inhabitants.---*Sept.* 10.

MADRAS HERALD,—SEP. 7.

Aug. 6. Ship *John Fleming*, Rose from London, Portsmouth 28th April and Cape 21st July.

Passengers—Mesdames James (26th Cameronians) Pifford and 2 Children, and Lloyd; Misses Macheli, Leslie and Dunlop; Lieut. Col J. Leslie, K. H. H. M. 4th (or the King's own) Regt. Capt. F. R. Crozier, 34th or Chicacole Lt. Infy. and W. J. Manning, Mad. Eur. Regt; Lieut. H. G. Napleton, 8th Mad. N. I.; Dr. McIntosh, Md. Army; Messrs. Fry and Lillycrap, Cadets Md Army, and Mr. Philpotts, Cadet for Bengal; Mr. Roberts Bengal C. S.; Messrs. Hamilton, Wyngrove and Laws Bengal Pilot Service.---*From the Cape for Madras*: Mrs. Baylis, Colonel B. R. Pitchins, Adjutant General of the Army; Capts. C. B Lindsay, Mad. Cav. and Barrack Master, and T. Baylis, Car. Eur. Vet. Bat.---*From the Cape for Bengal*: Mrs. Bowring, Mr. Bowring, Bengal C. S. and Mr. Robertson.

The Herald.—We have received no Bengal or Bombay papers since Thursday. The delay of the former is probably owing to the rain—that of the latter we hope may be occasioned by the arrival of the Overland Mail, which was due at Bombay on the 24th Ultimo.

MADRAS COURIER. SEPTEMBER 9,

Private letters from the Cape make no allusion to the measles; we presume therefore that at least the severity of the epidemic had ceased.

Solomen's St. Helena Lists to the 2d June have reached us by the *John Fleming*; the *Lady Flora*, Captain FORD, is the only arrival from this port. The *Duke of Buccleugh* passed S. Helena on the 21st May. J. MELLIS, Esq. B. C. S. died at sea on the 24th March, and Dr. GRIME, B. M. S. on the 14th April. Mrs. HUMFREYS and one child died at sea on boad the *William Money* from Calcutta. The *Thomas Grenville* "spoke the *Mountstuart Elphinstone* off Madagascar on the 5th May. She had experienced a severe gale on the 1st of that month, much lightning, had two men killed by it, whilst in the act of furling the main top gallant-mast sail, and was making a good deal of water."

WE regret to observe that the *John Fleming* has brought intelligence from the Cape of the death of Mr. BANNISTER, for many years connected with the Madras Mint, and late assay Master of what the Supreme Government have left us of that establishment. Mr. BANNISTER was in a very delicate state of health for some time before his departure on sick certificate; and former accounts from the Cape held out no hope of his recovery.

Mr. BANNISTER'S loss will be much and extensively felt in Madras. He was a warm and liberal supporter of various Religious and Charitable Institutions, and possessed considerable talent in public speaking, of which there is so lamentable a dearth amongst us.

CEYLON HERALD.—AUGUST 30.

WE are happy to learn that His Excellency the Governor is now in a state of convalescence from the attack of fever caught on his way from Trincomalie to Kandy.

We have this day the painful duty of announcing the death of Mr. Justice Stoddart which melancholy event took place last night at his residence at Marandahn.

Since his arrival from the last Northern Circuit about a fortnight ago, Mr. Stoddart was labouring under a severe attack of the dysentery.---This Circuit was rather a heavy one and the Court sat, with only two exceptions, till midnight. Some who were present have expressed before us their great surprise at seeing Mr. Stoddart sitting close to his desk from 9 in the morning till 11 or 12 at night---taking only a few biscuits and constantly sipping strong Coffee. These sedentary habits and incessant exertions must have greatly undermined his constitution.---On his return (when he came through Amarahapoora) he was put to no little inconvenience and at some places was obliged, we are informed, to walk considerable distances under the burning sun.---The consequence was that no sooner he arrived here he was confined to his bed, and such fast hold did the disease gain on him, that now, at a distance from all his friends, and from his native country, he was called to an untimely grave.

Mr. Stoddart arrived in this Colony in September 1836 when he took his Office of Second Puisne Justice. He acted twice us the Senior Puisne Justice. He was reckoned a talented lawyer and the correctness of his decisions gave general satisfaction. A short while ago he applied for leave to go to England, which was granted, but which he did not take advantage of in consequence of the death of Sir Wm. Rough. He seemed to be rather a young man, hardly above 33. His interment

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.—AUGUST 1.

SIAM.—The arrival since our last of the *Catharina*, from Siam, brings us advices from Bangkok to the 27th June, which we regret still continue to supply very unfavourable accounts of the market, money still being extremely scarce, and no sales to be effected. The government had also evinced a disposition to raise the former duty of 600 Ticals per fathom on the measurement of vessels arriving at Bangkok, to 1,700 ticals; which it seemed probable would be done, notwithstanding that strong remonstrances were made against it to the usual authorities.

His majesty had of late resolved to be particularly private, and had delivered himself over to the mortifications of solitude and fasting, in a fit of vexation at finding that three spires which he had ordered to be erected in front of a *wat* or temple, not one was built straight, each and all having got a leaning to one side or other, which was considered as a bad omen for the country at large. His majesty, according to the last accounts from the penetralia of his palace, had eaten nothing for three days, and during the whole of this time had refused to see or speak with any one—Such are the afflictions of princess!

CHINA.---During the week the *Sir Edward Ryan* has come in from Macao, but having left on the same day as the *Red Rover*, she brings no intelligence in addition to that contained in our last number and *Supplement*.

The long term of our intercourse with China, maintained under peculiar circumstances and productive as it has been of situations of embarrassment and inconvenience, furnishes nothing paralled to the present posture of foreign affairs in that country. The British merchants at Canton, after the Opium that had cost about two millions sterling had been forced out of their reluctant hands, have withdrawn in a body to Macao, in conformity with the injunctions of our Chief Superintendent, leaving behind property and claims to a large amount against the Chinese; and under the farther injunctions of that Officer, the whole British trade to the port of Canton has been stopped "until the pleasure of Her Majesty's government be made known.' Such are of some of the consequences which the contraband traffic in Opium draws in its train---and to provide a remedy for which, and against their recurrence in future, the measures that will be put in force by the home government are, we think, likely to be conceived in a spirit very different from what seems expected in China. It is to be observed that no hostile measures of the Chinese authorities against th *legal trade* are the cause either of the withdrawal of the British residents from Canton, or the stoppage of the trade. In the former case, it is the promulgation of a Law denouncing in express term the punishment of death against all foreigners who may import Opium into China, and which they deem incompatible with their personal safety if they remain in Canton.---In the other case also, it is the apprehended peril to foreigners, from the existence of the same law, mixed with considerations regarding the honor of the country, and the "humiliation and mischief" that would be the consequence of appealing to entertain any confidence in the justice and moderation of the Chinese government, that induce the Superintendent to prohibit the entrance of British shipping within the *Bocca Tigris*. But why were not similar apprehensions experienced when, months before, the viceroy issued an Edict threatening all foreigners with death who should be found importing Opium, followed by another which predicted the time when "some tens of foreigners should have been put to death"? Did foreigners on that occasion, and when they beheld natives executed before their doors for dealing in Opium, desist from pursuing the prohibited traffic in the drug, from any fears for their personal safety, or from any other consideration? But it appears that apprehensions are now awakened, because foreigners have learned from experience that the Chinese authorities are more in earnest than they were formerly supposed to be; and because they have already put in practice such measures against foreigners as lead to the belief that there could be no safety for life or property in Canton under the new Opium Law. These apprehensions may be well-founded; but in the meantime, they proceed from the supposition that the Chinese will act in the most barbarous disregard of justice when a charge against a foreigner for introducing Opium becomes the subject of investigation—and it is not very easy to see how this state of things can be mended by "the certain and powerful intervention of the Queen," unless our government at the same time do something to second the wishes of his Imperial majesty to extinguish the traffic altogether. The British government will scarcely attempt to compel the Chinese to repeal the obnoxious Opium Law, as interfering with the monopoly in India, and the free commerce of its subjects to the empire—nor is it likely to take upon itself the task of forming a special tribunal in China for the trial of all British subjects accused of importing Opium, and determining what shall be their punishment on conviction. What other course of conduct it may find itself called upon to adopt, we shall not take it upon ourselves to predict, further than that its measures are likely to be directed to the establishment upon a secure basis of the trade which the Chinese laws recognise and favour, at the expense of a traffic which the same laws hold contraband and are intended to annihilate. That Captain ELLIOT, or the merchants who have withdrawn to Macao, should expect anything else appears to us extraordinary—and, should there be no alteration in the meantime in the policy of the Chinese government itself, it appears to us that the hostile interposition of our own government to effect objects at variance with the above, would neither be to the honor nor advantage of England.

Capt. ELLIOT'S *injunctions*, to stop the trade do not after all come from him in a prohibitory from. Even the explanation, given by him in compliance with the requisition of the British merchants at Macao, of the meaning of his *public notice* of 22nd May, is as vague and ambiguous as ever, and is, rather worded in the terms of a remonstrance or expostulation as to the consequences of acting contrary to his views, than conceived in the language of an executive officer issuing his orders to persons over whom he is vested with any authority. It contains no stronger expressions than; "I am of opinion"---"at all events it is my duty to warn British subjects &c."---and "I hope I shall never be placed in the painful situation of addressing a special injunction to desist &c." The meeting to whom this explanation was addressed dispensed, however, with any more forcible language, and determine that it and the *Public Notice* taken together, "are to be considered as conveying a positive order from him, as the organ of government, prohibitory of British ships and property being sent within the *Bocca Tigris*"---a method of reducing Captain Elliot's eight paragraphs of official eloquence to a meaning level with the most common understanding, which every one must admit to be as ingenious as it is novel.

It seems questionable, too, whether this stoppage will continue, as Captain Elliot designs until the interposition of the home government effect a more desirable state of things—but assuredly, so far as it is intended to operate upon the Chinese authorities, it appears for the interest of the merchants that the stoppage should be effectual and complete. If British property, however, is shipped to Canton on American bottoms, keeping the market supplied with the usual imports of the season, exporting the usual returns, and throwing an ample provision into the Hoppo's exchequer, the object is altogether lost, and the trade might as well be conducted on its regular footing, as far as the Chinese are concerned. The merchants must therefore feel that it is of the utmost importance, after having adopted the course we find them pursuing, to secure unanimity among themselves in refraining from sending and preventing British property from being sent off to Whampoa—and their proper course under these circumstances would be not to sell to the Americans at all. If the latter, however, continue to reside at Canton, and are able to carry on trade on the same footing as formerly, the question as to a residence there being attended with more danger than formerly may then be considered by many as disposed of, who will infer that it must be equally safe for a British as for an American merchant to take up his residence at Canton under the new law. The latter do not seem to consider their national *honour* as at all compromised by what has taken place—and probably Captain Elliot will find his appeal to such a topic vain, when it is ascertained that Commissioner Lin is not quite such a truculent personage as he is painted, and that his "tenderness to the men from afar," is rather greater than the superintendent is disposed to allow. When something, of this kind appears, the Superintendent may expect to find insubordination in his ranks, and the owners of British property evincing a disposition to trust their persons once more at Canton, although that appears to him now "to be perilous in the highest degree."

In the *Declaration* which was put forth by the Superintendent in reply to the public notices placarded by order of the Commissioner at Macao, it is asserted that the late measures of that dignitary, "have given an immense impulse to the traffic in Opium." This was a piece of intelligence which we received with a considerable share of surprise, as being at complete varance with all the other information which has come within our reach on the subject. The scarcity of the article, from the signal measure of the Commissioner to possess himself of all that was then in China in foreign hands, it was to be expected, would cause a high price to be given for the drug wherever it found a market---but how the sales of a few hundred chests at 800 Drs. effected under these circumstances, and the stagnant state of the traffic before the Commissioner arrived, can be regarded by Captain Elliot as authorising him to announce officially to the world that the trade in Opium has "*received an immense impulse*" from the measures of the Commissioner, we feel at a loss to understand. The stagnant, state of the trade before the Commissioner's arrival, which helps Captain Elliot to this conclusion, was itself, it must be remembered, the result of the measures the Canton government was pursuing against it; and as Captain Elliot, in another part of the same *Declaration*, states explicitly enough that the Opium traffic "has been chiefly promoted and encouraged" by the authorities of the Provincial City, it must be confessed that the compliment paid the Commissioner by contrasting the *immense impulse* the traffic has received from his measures, with the *stagnant state* to which it was reduced under the corrupt and venal administration of his prodecessors, reflects the highest credit on Captain Elliot's candour! There seems no doubt, indeed, that very many of the foreigners formerly concerned in the trade have only received a fresh stimulus from the recent acts of the Commissioner to engage in it again as soon as opportunity offered, and that their only regret is, that it is still attended on the Coast with some degree of difficulty, notwithstanding the immense impulse Captain Elliot talks about. But while that officer exults in this style over the Commissioner, he seems to have forgot that the larger portion of this extended traffic in Opium, is in all promulgated or carried on in violation of *solemnly recorded pledges not to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese Empire*—a fact which is so well calculated to confirm the Imperial Commissioner in his notion of the value that foreigners attach to "good faith!" This same solemn pledge indeed, appears from all accounts to have been completely lost sight of by a large proportion of the foreign community who subscribed it—In the address to Lord Palmerston, it had dwindled down into a *pledge not to carry on the traffic at Canton*; and it seems now on the point of evaporation altogether into *airy nothing!* The Singapore merchants, we understand, were derided as mere simpletons, because, on it being submitted to their opinion, they recommended the Captain of a vessel who arrived at this port from Bombay with a quantity of Opium on board for China, not to carry it on in the face of the accounts that had reached this of the Commissioner's proceedings, and of a solemn pledge never again to import it into the Empire! As to ourselves, we are informed that a place has been assigned to us among the *missionary brethren* as a reward for our lucubrations on Chinese matters, and that we are regarded as no more fit to discuss such mighty themes than any mere member of the conventicle! It will be well for themselves if our China friends discover in the end that people in Singapore are but very indifferent judges of what is right and wrong in Canton either in morals or politics---and that Captain Elliot, who has become so suddenly exalted in their estimation, has managed for them in a fashion that will entitle him to their lasting gratitude. But they must have already found that in this place we were by no means singular in the views we ventured to entertain on the most important China questions that have of late been agitated---it will be still colder comfort to those who are interested, if the merchants here are found equally correct in their notion of the value that attaches to Captain Elliot's opium receipts, which have not been able to find purchasers in this market at the rate of more than 10 Sp. drs. a chest!

The Sultan of Acheen lately departed this life, and the following is a translation of the missive announcing that event to the Governor of the Straits settlements:—

Now this sincere and friendly espitle, with a tender affection which shall not cease so long as there are revolutions of the spheres of the sun and moon, which create day and night, morning and evening, is from Parmeisuri Bonda [mother of] Sultan ALAUDIN JOHAR ALAM SHAH, and from Tuan-ku CHIT PANGERAN IBRAHIM JOHAN PARKASA, who are now in profound grief, morning and evening, day and night, without ceasing. May the Lord of all the universe cause this epistle to arrive safely at the august court of our friend the Governor-General of Pulau Pinang, who dispenses the laws with a profusion of equity, and who knows right well how to win the hearts of his people. We make known to our friend the present condition of the kingdom of Achi. Our sovereign has removed from a region of corruption to one of immortality; he left his kingdom, and returned to the mercy of God on the twenty-first day of the month Safar, [June] on the day Ahad [Sabbath] at half past eight o'clock in the evening. The perfect friendship which hath always subsisted between our royal father and the king of Europe we would fain perpetuate; and we now implore the sympathy of our friend upon both of us, and our grandson; and that he would turn a watchful eye towards the country of Achi, that he may distinctly perceive what advice we need, and that his compassionate regard to us may abound.

Written on the 21st day of the month Safar [June] at 12 o'clock, M. 1255 [1839]

OPIUM BENGAL.—The *Sylph*, *Poppy*, *Good Success* and *Sir Wm. Wallace* have arrived from Calcutta since our last, bringing 80 chts. of *Patna* and 263 chts. of *Benares*,

Only about 150 chests of the imports by the abovenamed vessels being for sale here, and the demand, chiefly for shipment to China, being good, nearly the whole found purchasers on arrival @ $ 230, 240 Cash, and a few chests @ $ 235, 1 month. There is, we believe, scarcely a chest remaining in first hands nor in those of the shopkeepers, & unless the imports should be very heavy there is not much prospect of prices declining, particularly if the demand for China continues.—*August.* 8.

CHINA.

(*From the Canton Register, 18th June.*)

OPIUM:—IMPERIAL EDICTS.

PEKING GAZETTE.---"Since the commencement of the severe measures of searching for and prohibiting opium, very many reports on the subject have been received from all the provinces, and great numbers of the people are said to have made public acknowledgment of their habits, and to have delivered up to the government officers their opium and smoking apparatus; but if there is long delay in this surrender, it is to be apprehended that the evil habit may be resumed; therefore the very least and gradual advances must be guarded against; for when the time of surrender is passed, if the district magistrates relax in their duty, the use of opium will be again indulged in, and a fear of the spreading of the evil will be lost; therefore if one or two individuals using opium are treated leniently, their imitators will soon not be limited even to hundreds: or thousands which will cause reflection on and weaken the force of the laws.

With reference to the surrender of the opium lard and the smoking utensils, I, the emperor, have heard

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that there are many false representations. Either the thoughts of the district officers are wholly bent on obtaining the merit of being zealous, of their minds are set on avoiding cause of reprehension, and they consequently do their duty in a careless manner, just merely to save appearances and escape censure :---thus only getting the mere name of delivering (opium &c.,) or subjecting themselves to be imposed upon by obscure, confused stories and crafty impositions: words cannot express the wickedness (of such conduct.)

I feel the greatest concern and pity for the simple, ignorant people, and it is my first wish to open to them a self renovating-path; but the troops and people are unable to throw off their old defilements.--If there were no difficulty to the people to exert their own powers to be a warning to themselves and reject their bad habits, what necessity would there be for them to report the surrender of their smoking-pipes in order to manifest a self originating change and repentance? It is just as if a man offending against the laws, by getting drunk with wine, if he is really able to repent and reform, there will be no difficulty in refraining, nor any necessity for him to surrender all his drinking cups.

Hereafter, when opium smokers are seized in any of the provinces, it is not allowed to mention in the reports the fact of their surrendering their opium and pipes. As to those offenders who have made a false confession of their habits, I order the governors and lieut-governors of the provinces to give the sternest orders to the district magistrates, that whatever cases of examination again occur, if there are offenders of this sort, to consider their crimes, enhanced, in order to put a stop to deceptions founded upon obscure and confused confessions, and impositions, and to return to reality and truth. Promulgate the edict throughout all the provinces for general information." Respect this. (No date.)

To day, Lin Tsihsew, &c., by a post-haste despatch have reported respecting the management of the foreign (opium) ships and the surrender of the Opium)--His proceedings are worthy of the highest praise.

The foreign ships that have hitherto been employed in clandestinely selling opium, are about to leave (the Chinese waters.)---Lin and his coadjutors have already sent (or ord red) away twenty two ships, and have seized 20,283 chests of opium, wh ch the foreign ships, under a dread of the laws, voluntarily surrendered to him and this disposition and feeling of the foreigners may be favorably considered. I, therefore, direct that their (former) crimes) be forgiven.

The said officers have also reported, after having consulted on the subject, respecting the gift, of some tea. Now, with reference to their management of this opium question, and as the number of chests surrendered is great, wait until the surrender is completed, and then immediately make a strict enquiry whether the number of chests are right, and then depute an intelligent and trust worthy officer to Peking, to report and explain all the facts of the affair.

Lin and his coadjutors, in their searching into and management of this business have managed and arranged extremely well, and it is right that I should praise their zeal. I order that *Lin* and *Tsuh* be referred to the board of civil office for appropriate rewards. I also order that *E* the lieut. governor of Kwangtung, *Yu*, the controller of the maritime customs, and *Kwan*, the admiral, be referred to the said board for becoming rewards. Respect this.

Opium-bond---Oral Communication from the Governor to the Hong Merchants,

Respecting the announcement of the American ships *Nantasket, Remmonds,* and *Paris,* King entering the port.

Since orders have now been issued, it is absolutely necessary that the new regulations be submitted to accordingly and the management of affairs be in agreement with facts--- there must not be an error of a hair's breadth.

With reference to what the original hongmerchants formerly reported to the Kwang chow foo for examination, respecting the voluntary opium bond, it is very far from being safely settled. The said original merchants should meet and consult with the security merchants, and arrange all matters connected with the bond, and then make a report on the subject; the ships, will be then permitted to open their holds and receive cargo.

Those ships which carry on an honest and fair trade and really do not indulge in the disgraceful practice of smuggling opium, I the governor, must most assuredly confer upon them sincere and subsistantial compassion and most decidedly they shall not be annoyed by extortions and petty vexations; but those ships that attempt to smuggle opium, as assuredly shall they be immediately subjected to a strict investigation, and as decidedly their false dealing shall not be in the least degree indulged or excused. Thus the goodness of the good and the vices of the bad in each case is of, or proceeds from themselves; I, the governor, decidedly will not involve the good in the consequences of the deeds of the bad, and as decidedly I will not, for the sake of the good, shew any favour to the bad. —Let the good, then, carry on their trade without fear and with confidence; there is no cause or need of fear or suspicion; and the bad have only to make a speedy reformation of their errors, for certain their disorderly imagination will not be borne with. Acquaint the foreign merchants of every nation with the purport of these orders; let them investigate and manage with sincerity, and that will prove themselves to be honorable merchants those who will still pursue a dubious course will thus prove themselves to be dishonorable merchants; thus honor of disgrace is within their own free choice---there is nothing more to be said.

These orders were received orally from the governor on the 3rd day of the 5th moon (13th June).

N. B. These order were delivered with a letter from the hong merchants, yesterday evening to the American merchants, Messrs. Wetmore and Co. and Messrs. Russell and Co.

Canton Register Office, 14th June, 1839.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1839.

We have now to announce the arrival of the *Herefordshire*, with the first division of the 15th Hussars, consisting of 402 rank and file, and the following officers and passengers.

Col. Badcock, Major Wathen and Lady E. Wathen, Captains Hickman, and Hocker, Lieutenants Kay, Brett, Jennings, Horne, Surman and his Lady, Quarter Master Betson and his Lady, Dr. Chambers, Veterinary Surgeon Harford, and 402 rank and file, 44 women and 44 children, all of the 15th Hussars In the H. C. Service Dr. Baddo, Mr. Hamilton C. S., Cadets, Messrs. Hunter, Baugh, and Gray, Mr. Coates of the Pilot service, and Messrs. Peevors, Barker and Marston of the Indian Navy. Passengers left at the Mauritius Mrs. Lloyd and Child and Mr. E Chapman.

We have also to announce the following arrivals, 18th Sept., Ship *Ann*, W. S. Murray Master, from Sydney 18th July, Batavia 21st Augt.—18th Sept. Barque *Mahmoudee* W. N. McNeale Master, from China 26th June, Sambany Angar, Anger 22d Augt.—Sept. 20th French Barque *Cecilia*, Girandeau Master, from Muscat 14th Sept.

Passengers---per *Mahmoudee*, A. Matheson Esq. C. B. Adam Esq. N. Elias Esq. Merchants.

The Government Gazette of this week contains the Drafts of two Proposed Acts of the Legislative Council, relating to this Presidency, the one divesting the Justices of the Peace of Bombay of the power of granting and withholding Licences for the sale of spirituous liquors &ca., and transferring such power to the Collector of Land Revenue for the time being, the licences however to be granted by him being always subject to the approval of the said Justices in Quarter Sessions assembled, the other Act proposing certain regulations in regard to the erection of Buildings in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba.

We are not aware, for nothing in explanation is stated in the preamble of the Act, what are the reasons that have induced the Government to propose a change in the mode of granting the spirit licenses, but we are perfectly satisfied, from having seen somewhat of these matters, that the change will be a decided advantage, in as much as its tendency will be to check the favouritism and jobbing of the old system, as well as to ensure promptitude and decision in the transaction of this branch of business. The Collector of Land Revenue is a character not to be approached but through the regular channels, and the Court of Quarter Sessions will consider twice, before venturing to upset his decisions.

The other act will confer a valuable boon upon the Island of Bombay, in introducing a regular system to be acted upon in the erection of all buildings for the future, under which system we may hope to see some of our roads widened and some of those sharp turns cut off, that at present disfigure the roads of the Island, otherwise so excellent, and that probably never would have been so disfigured, had some such regulations existed. It is a leading provision of the proposed act that no building, to be hereafter erected or rebuilt, shall approach in any part, within 25 feet of the edge or side of any public road, street or other thoroughfare within the two Islands. This will put an end, we trust, to the encrease of those heavy dead walls, so common on all our roads and felt to be so injurious, as intercepting the free current of air, and thus robbing the public of its main source of health and enjoyment.

Private letters, of late date, from Aurungabad, speak of certain movments of the Nizam's Force, that had just taken place, which appear to be exciting a good deal of speculation in that quarter. The 4th Cavalry had received urgent orders to proceed with every despatch to Muktul, and there expect farther instructions, purposely it were supposed to overaw the Raichore People, while the affair of Kurnool was being settled. The first order bore that only sufficient men should be left to protect the Cantonment, until the arrival of the 2nd Cavalry, which was ordered there, but this was countermanded by a subsequent order, which directed that a wing should be left under a European officer. The second order had rather thrown a damp upon the hopes entertained by the Officers of having a little fighting, and it was subsequently thought that they might only be required to relieve or reinforce the Commandant Hampton at Muktul, until all were settled.

Several Changes are mentioned;—Captain Onslow Madras Artillery had succeeded Captain Byam as Secretary, Captain Lysaght as Brigade Major at Bolarum, in room of Captain Scott, who takes command of the Pioneers until the return of Captain H. P. Lawrence from sick leave. Mr. Wrangham, Lieut. M. I., it was believed, would get into the service.

On Wednesday Evening a European Seaman fell from the bows of the Grenada into the Dock, and received such severe injuries, that he survived but 2 hours, after being taken to the Hospital.

Pinang and Singapore Papers have been received by the *Mahmoudee*, the one to 27th July, the other to 8th August. We have transferred to our pages a leading article from the latter, giving the Editor's views of the present position and prospects of the Opium question, and we have added some public Edicts, that have not before appeared, though of dates, if we mistake not, anterior to some of those formerly published by us.

The last week has added nothing to our intelligence from the Army.

It is a lamentable thing, to see a Church, like that of Scotland, that has heretofore proved itself so admirably fitted to answer the ends of its institution, in whose bosom once dwelt peace and unity and harmony, now torn asunder by faction, divided into Parties violently opposed to each other, at open war with the Courts of Law of the country, and evincing a spirit of insubordination that, if not speedily suppressed, must tend to weaken entirely its hold and influence upon the country, and ultimately, we fear, to lead to its ruin, We have from time to time drawn the attention of our Readers to the famous Auchterarder case, not only while before the Courts of law, both in Scotland and England, but more lately when before the General assemly, upon which latter occasion, a resolution was come to, that virtually upset the decision of the House of Lords, and set the law at defiance. That resolution must be regarded as one of the most fatal blows the Church has ever given herself, the parent of many sorrows hereafter.

We present our readers to day with a Report of the proceedings in the Court of Session, in the Lethendy case, another case somewhat analogous to that of Auchterarder, in so far as the Church here likewise lays claim to the possession of powers beyond the reach of the Law, and we would particularly recommend to all those, who like ourselves take an interest in the welfare and stability of the Church, to peruse attentively the Lord Presidents, speech, as one of the most admirable sketches of the history of our Church, and the foundation on which it rests, that we have ever seen. We trust sincerely that the earnestness, as well as severity, of some of the venerable Judges remarks, will have the effect of inducing the Church to pause, before proceeding farther in her present course.

In writing about the overland route, the English Journals invariably speak of the Isthmus of Suez, as the road over which you travel in the passage through Egypt, though in fact the Traveller has nothing whatever to do with the Isthmus of Suez, and only gets a distant view of it at one point, but it will be seen from the following Extract, that not in this alone, but in matters of higher import, our friends at home are equally at fault. We hope it may be in our power, before the arrival of next Packet, to make some Extracts from an Article in Blackwood of July, entituled Turkey and the East, which is really one of the most extravagant productions that we have ever seen, utterly unworthy of Blackwood, and which could only have been admitted there, through the ignorance or indifference of the Editors.

Considerable disappointment has been manifested here to-day by the commercial interests connected with India, in consequence of the non-arrival of the overland mail, which was fully anticipated for this day; thus the government and the commercial interests continue without advices, which, from the long time that has elapsed since the last direct accounts were received, are becoming now most important.

The letters from Alexandria are to the 27th of May inclusive and from Malta to the 30th of that month, inclusive also. Waghorn's indefatigable exertions appear, in this instance, to have been foiled by the non-arrival of the Hugh Lindsay steamer, which was appointed to leave Bombay in April; *but it had not reached Alexandria at that date.* Some of the private letters from Alexandria hint that a rumour prevailed there that affairs were not going on so favourably on the Persian frontiers, and that accounts had been received from Bushire somewhat to that effect, alleging also that the steamer was detained for the purpose of forwarding later despatches to the British government. This information must, for the present, however, be received with a considerable degree ofqualification. Some of the private letters from Alexandria state that the Sultan's troops were moving upon Aleppo, and that Ibrahim Pacha had provoked them to battle without effect, and it is also stated that Mehemet Ali, under covert of yielding to the remonstrances of the combined consulates of Europe, had ordered his son for a time to maintain his neutrality. In this matter the sincerity of the father and the son are to be much questioned, and time alone will solve the problem of the Machiavelian policy of the semi-barbarous Mehemet Ali. It must, however, be admitted that there are later and also contradictory statements from Constantinople, which aver that though the Turkish army had moved forward, it was expected that the consular negotiation would bar all hostilities.—Herald, 18 June.

The *Times* of the 4th Instant, contained a long and somewhat laboured article, condemnatory of the Conduct of the Accountant General, in rejecting all, but one Tender for Rupees fifty thousand at the Sale of Government Bills on Calcutta, on the 31st Ultimo. We refrained from noticing this, at the time, in consequence of understanding that a letter had been addressed to government, under the same date (4th September) by a portion of the mercantile community of this place, complaining of the course pursued by the Accountant General in that Instance, and of our belief also that, as the matter was then under reference to the only authority to which that officer was accountable for his official Acts, it would be better to await the decision of Government on the representation before them, than to prejudge the question by any observations of our own.

Our Contemporary reverts to the subject, in his Paper of the 18th Instant, and if he had merely inserted the Correspondence between the Mercantile Firms, appealing against the act of the Accountant General and Government, or even avoided his concluding comments thereon, we should still have considered it wise, to abstain from noticing the subject in our Columns, and to leave the circumstances of the case as detailed in that correspondence, to make their own Impression on the public.

But there is an *omission* on the part of our contemporary, in the correspondence in question, and a misstatement of facts also in the comments he has made on it, which we think it desirable to put right, and in order to do so, with perfect fairness, we transfer the correspondence, as given in the Times, to our Paper of to day, merely remarking, *En passant*, that as it is impossible to gather from the letters published by our contemporary, who the parties are who sought redress from Government, we supply this *omission* by placing the several signatures affixed to the letter transmitted to Government on the 4th September, in a marginal note annexed to the Copy of that letter below.

To L. R. Reid, Esqr. *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

Sir.—We beg to bring to the notice of Government, what we consider a deviation by the Accountant General from the usual practice of Government in the course he has lately pursued in regard to the disposal of the bills on the Government of Bengal, for five Lacs of Rupees, for which tenders were publicly invited by an advertisement No. 821 of 1839 in the *Government Gazette* of the 29th August, a copy of which we annex.

This advertisement, it will be observed, is in every respect exactly similar to the former one of the 6th August, when the same amount was appropriated in full to the highest bidders, according to their different offers, and contains nothing to have led any one to suppose that in the last case, only such parties would be accepted, as corresponded with some rate fixed by and known only to the Accountant General, which has, however, been the case.

It is, we believe, usual in Government invitations for tenders, when they intend to reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any, to state this in the public advertisement in some such terms as these "that no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer, &c." In the advertisement annexed of the 26th ultimo, however, no reservation whatever is stated or implied; it is word for word the same as the previous one of the 6th August, when the full five Lacs offered were appropriated at different rates to the highest bidders, and implicity relying that such would also be the course adopted now, and in the fullest confidence on the Government disposing of the entire amount, tenders were sent in by us and others, and money collected and kept ready for the amounts tendered, while, to our great inconvenience, we have been informed by the Accountant General, in date the 3rd instant, but received only this morning, that our tenders are declined, though we understand Bills for half a lack only have been disposed of. We would, thus, as parties who have tendered, for ourselves and others similarly situated, respectfully solicit that the Governor in Council, for the reasons we have stated, may be pleased to order the Accountant General yet to appropriate among the highest bidders, the full sum of five Lacs, for which tenders were without any reservation invited,

and so maintain that implicit confidence which the public have ever placed in the Government, strictly acting up to their official announcements.

We have the honor, &c.
Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
McVicar, Burn and Co.
Gillanders, Ewart and Co.
Forbes and Co.
Skinner and Co.

Bombay, 4th September 1839.

No. 550 of 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT

FINANCE.

Gentleman,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th instant, complaining of the course pursued by the Accountant General, in respect to the tenders for Bills on Bengal invited by his advertisement of 26th ultimo.

2nd. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you, that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has instituted an enquiry into this matter, and that he is satisfied with the explanation offered by the Accountant General, who acted properly in rejecting the tenders, when he found they were so much below the market value of the bills.

3rd. In reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I am desired to state that, the Accountant General has been instructed to dispose of the Bills for the unappropriated sum of four and a half lac of rupees, by public Auction at the Treasury.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant.
L. R. Reid, *Actg. Chief Secy.*

Bombay Castle,
16*th September* 1839.

"The only remark we shall offer on this correspondence (says the Times) is that, if the Accountant General acted *properly* in rejecting the Tenders on the last occasion, when he found they were so much under the market value of the bills, then must be have acted *most improperly* in accepting the Tenders on the first occasion, when the Market value of the bills was *greater* and the rate of the Tenders *Considerably less.* The Government appear to have overlooked this, and have accordingly transfixed both themselves, and the Accountant General, on the horn of a dilemma."

We are not very Conversant in Exchange, or other commercial dealings, but we may nevertheless be permitted to observe, in this Instance, that we are somewhat at a loss to know, by what Standard our Contemporary measures the value of Bills on Calcutta in this Market, in the remarks we have just quoted, and to add, that if greatly increased demand for a particular Article may be taken as an indication of its increasing value, we are afraid our Contemporary is as wide of the truth in his deductions, in regard to the Worth of the Calcutta Bills, at the two periods to which he has adverted, as he is, unconsciously we have no doubt, in regard to some of his facts, in the present case.

In proof of this assertion we need only say, and we do so, on very sufficient Authority, that the Amount of Government Bills on Calcutta advertised for sale on the 10th August and 7th Instant, *was the same in both Instances, viz. five Lacks of Rupees*, that the agregate Amount of the Tenders received by the Accountant General on the former date, was *Rupees five lacks, fifty four thousand and six hundred*, and that on the latter date it Amounted to *Rupees fifteen lacks, seventy six thousand, and five hundred*, or nearly treble the previous demand, whilst, in respect to rate, the average of the Tenders made to Government on the 10th August, *Rupees One hundred, ten Annas, and eleven pies in Bombay*, for Rupees one hundred in Calcutta, *was considerably above* instead of *considerably below*, that of the 7th Instant, Rupees *One hundred, and nine pies here*, for Rupees One hundred in Calcutta as before.

	Amount Bills of for sale.	Amount Tendered for.	Average rate of Tenders.
10th August.....	500,000	554,600	100 10 11
7th September	500,000	1,576,500	100 0 9

We think it will puzzle our Contemporary, after this simple Statement of facts to make good with the public, the positions he has advanced in his remarks of the 4th Instant; and if he fail to do so, we are afraid his readers will be disposed to think, that *he* instead of the Government, has run to fault in this Instance, and in so doing *Transfixed himself on the horn of the dilemma*, which he rather unguardedly assigned to both them and the Accountant General, in the concluding portion of those remarks.

Having thus disposed, of the recent observations of the Times, as far as facts are concerned, we may be allowed to turn to the Correspondence introduced to the public by its means, and enquire to what extent the *numerous body of Individuals*, who undertook to represent their own grievances and those of the public to Government have been injured by the decision taken by the Accountant General to decline all but one Tender on the 7th Instant. We have already shown that this Body consisted of five Firms only. Of these one Firm were the parties, whose Tender for Rupees fifty thousand was Accepted by the Accountant General, *and their wants as represented in that Tender satisfied in full.*—The Tenders of the other four Firms ranged we hear from *Rupees ninety nine to Rupees one hundred and four annas* in Bombay;—for Rupees one hundred in Calcutta, the average of their several Tenders being *Rupees ninety-nine twelve annas and four pies, or about a quarter per Cent below par.*

We can hardly believe the parties so tendering could expect their offers to be accepted, when we state it as a further fact in this case, that offers were made to the Accountant General, by native Merchants and others *the very moment* he declined the above, and other equally *liberal* Tenders, to purchase the greater portion of the unappropriated sum of four and a half Lacks, at *Rupees one hundred and one and a quarter, and One hundred and One and a half* per hundred, that within eight and forty hours of such rejection, private Bills on Calcutta were sold in the Bazars at *Rupees One hundred and two and a half* per hundred—Strong Corroborative proof no doubt, in Conjunction with the amount tendered for, upwards of fifteen lacks, as has been already stated, at a sale of five Lacks, and prevailing prices at this date *One hundred and two per hundred*, of the correctness of our Contemporary's declaration of diminished demand, and diminished value for such Bills, between the 10th August and 7th Instant, and of the unsoundness of the Accountant General's judgment, and want of faith, in declining to sacrifice the Interests of Government to the cupidity of the Tendering public on the latter date.

There is one other feature, in this Transaction, which we must not pass unnoticed—We believe it to have been thoroughly known throughout the mercantile Community, or at all events, by the greater portion of the European part of it, that the Treasury was opened by Government, not for the purpose of obtaining Funds to provide for its immediate wants, but as a measure of joint advantage to the public, and the state, the former having through the medium of the Press, or that portion of it (the Times) which is supposed to be best informed on all mercantile matters, been loud and frequent in its remarks on the want of Bill remittance to Calcutta, and the latter being willing, under such circumstances, to anticipate its own probable wants, by drawing on the Supreme Government at once, in relief of the inconvenience experienced by the commercial community, in such sums, and at such Intervals of time, as would meet the views of the mercantile Body Generally, provided Government got the fair market value of their Bills, according to the ruling prices of the day.

To expect Government to do more than this would, it appears to us, be to ask them to put their hands in their pockets, and make an immediate present of some Six or Eight thousand Rupees to the Mercantile Community, or at all events to lend them that sum for a time in the hope of Similar disinterested feelings influencing that body, at some future period, when the real state of the Exchange, or the positive wants of Government, should place Bills on Calcutta at a discount instead of a premium in this place, with what prospect of the eventual realization of such hope, we leave our readers to determine.

Our Contemporary has introduced a letter from an old Correspondent O. P. Q. suggesting a fixed rate of Exchange for Bills on Calcutta, instead of the undignified course of a Sale by Auction as determined on by Government. It will be a sufficient answer we believe, to O. P. Q. to state that the practice he recommends prevailed here in former times, and was abandoned in consequence of the advantage it gave to the leading Capitalists of the place, *who not having to Collect and keep ready their money to the extent of their actual wants in Bills*, but having it already Collected, either to meet those wants, or profit by a good Exchange operation, poured in their Cash, the Instant money was receivable at the Treasury, and being thus first on the list walked off with the whole amount of Bills for sale by Government, to the discomfiture of those, who with less command of means, or perhaps less activity than themselves, were left to bemoan their ill fate and patiently await the period when the further Exigencies of Government, should give them a fresh opportunity of supplying their wants.

We know of one occasion, in which upwards of thirty Lacks of Rupees were so thrown in, by two of the mercantile Establishments of this place, and we believe we are correct in stating, that the same Firms have Funds in deposit at the General Treasury at this moment, more than equal to the purchase of double the amount of Bills advertised for sale this day, which might be similarly appropriated, if the recommendation of O. P. Q. were to be adopted by Government.

But dignified or undignified, we believe the measure of sale by public auction to be the fairest that can be adopted in this, and all like cases, for it defeats combination, as far as combination can be successfully combatted; gives to the small Trader the same advantage of remittance as the large one, and leaves every person at liberty to give just that price for the Bills he requires, which his own view of the state of the Bill market, or actual necessity for remittance may render expedient, for it will hardly, we conceive, be denied that a variety of circumstances may arise to render remittance more desirable, and therefore more valuable to one Individual than another at particular times.

Our observations on this subject, have extended to a greater length than we expected, and we will therefore only say in conclusion, that we think with the Government, that the Accountant General acted properly, in rejecting the Tenders on the 7th instant, when he found they were (from circumstances which we will not pretend to unravel, though there is something very singular in this Instance of largely increased demand and diminished offers) so much below the market value of Bills at that date.

WEATHER REPORT.

Surat.—The Acting Principal Collector of Surat reports that a change for the better took place in the weather between the 26th of last month and the 2d instant, and that the appearance of the Crops in every part of the Zillah was favorable. He also adds that the lands on which the young Crops had been destroyed by the late heavy rain, have been cleared, and sown again with fresh products; and that the Jooaree and Cotton Crops which had only suffered a little have all recovered,

Broach.—Though there were only a few partial showers in the Broach Sub-Division during the week ending the 29th ultimo, the Crops were generally in a thriving condition, the sowing of the Seealoo Crops had commenced in the Ahmode and Jumboosur Purgannahs, but the rice Crops in the Hansote Purgannah was in want of more rain, and blight was rather prevalent in the Broach Talooka.

Kaira.—The report from Kaira is brought up to the 3d Instant, and mentions that there were slight showers during that period in most of the districts of the Zillah, and that the weather on the whole was seasonable to Cultivation, every description of Crops being in a healthy state at the date of the report. A Register of the Pluviometer kept by Dr. Burn at Kaira is appended to the report, from which it appears that 7 Inches and 23 Cents af rain fell at that place during last month, and that the weather was considered very favorable for vegetation by that Gentleman.

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AHMEDABAD.—There was no rain in the Ahmedabad Zillah during the week ending the 3d Instant, and it was apprehended that the rice Crops would be endangered if the rain held off much longer.

TANNAH.—The accounts from Tannah mention that the fall of rain in that Zillah during the week ending the 6th Instant, was inconsiderable, but the Crops still presented a favorable appearance every where, excepting in the Ryghur Talooka where the Naglee Crops have been partially blighted.

RUTNAGHERRY.—The fall of rain throughout the Rutnagherry Zillah between the 27th of last month and 2d Instant was abundant, and favorable to Cultivation.

POONA.—In the report from Poona which includes the periods between the 1st and 7th Instant, it is stated that the weather was most favorable during that time throughout that Collectorate.

SHOLAPOOR.—The latest account from Sholapoor is only brought up to the 31st of last month, but the intelligence it conveys is very gratifying, more or less rain fell in every part of the Collectorate between the 25th and 31st ultimo, and Cultivation was rapidly advancing.

CANDEISH.—An adequate fall of rain was experienced in the Province of Candeish, as mentioned in a report from that quarter, during the week preceding the 10th Instant, and the weather was stated to be favorable in every respect.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

Lady Charlotte Calthorpe, Lady Louisa Finch, Lady Mary Farquhar, Lady Charles Fitzroy, the Countess of Galloway, Lady Strafford, Lady Agnes Byng, Lady Whitshed, Mrs Byng, and other distinguished ladies, kept stalls at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday, in the fancy fair, for the benefit of the Infant Orphan Asylum.

The commissioners for inquiring into the state of the roads in England and Wales have appointed John Tidd Pratt, Esq., barrister-at law, secretary to the commission.

COMMON COUNCIL.—On Thursday the Court sealed a bond for 25,000*l.* to be advanced by the Bank of England towards continuing Farringdon-street to Weststreet, the limits of the City, where, let us hope, the country of Middlesex will take up the work of improvement, and carry it on to Clerkenwell-green. It was resolved to pursue the opposition to the Blackwall Extension Railway in the House of Lords.

USEFUL WARNINGS.—Pickpockets say that if a handkerchief be carried in the inside coat-pocket, hat, or even pinned to the outside pocket, they are foiled. Shop thieves say, if a till be locked, or a nail at the back part to prevent its being drawn entirely out, they are baulked. Pickpockets say, if they can get a man into a push, he must be robbed unless he be aware of them. If so, their cant words will save him: if he keeps out of a push, his cash in an inside pocket, his watch well guarded by a chain, or wears a cloak in the season, they are foiled. The house-breaker says, a plate of sheet-iron in the inside of the door, foils him in his attempt at panelling, and that Chubb's locks give a great deal of trouble in opening; but Bramah's have, as yet, defeated all their attempts. The thief who robs shop windows, says, wiregauze curtains within the glass, foils him.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

ENGLISH ABROAD.—At Boulogne the traveller wears a green Newmarket cut coat, a loose neckcloth, and shepherd's plaid trowsers—smokes in the streets, stares at ladies, plays billiards all the morning, and dines at the table d'hote of the Hotel du Nord, where he has very much the air of being proprietor. At Caen he is a middle aged man, in a blue frock, tightly buttoned—a military cut whisker, and a thirty-two inch stride, that bespeaks the parade and the drill. He may be always met with at the market, about six o'clock in the morning, cheapening fish or bargaining for a melon. At Chamouni he wears a shooting jacket, with forty pockets, carries an Alpine stick, and a botanical box on his back, and tries to jaudle like the Tyrolese. At Nice he has a cough, a pony carriage, and a doctor. In Paris a cap, a liason, and a box at less Italiens.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

The best conundrum that we have heard lately (says the *New York Era*) is this:—"If Mr. Catherwood's panorama should burn down, why would he be like an orphan?—Because he would not have a *pa-nor-a-ma.*"

EXCESSIVE DRINKING. Mr. Henry Alexander Smith, aged 25, a person of a large property, died on Sunday night last of inflammation produced by drinking spirits in large quantities. From Thursday till Monday he and his wife had been drinking gin and brandy. The latter was of respectable family, but shared her husband's vice, and very nearly met his fate.

On Friday morning Mr. T. Shew, a gentleman of fortune, and a great patron of the fine arts, residing in Grosvenor-place, Bath, put a period to his existence by hanging himself with his pocket handkerchief.

Mr. Hart of Sunbury, a respectable farmer, was suspended by the neck to one of the beams in the barn on Monday week, quite dead. An inquest was held on Wednesday, and a verdict of "Temporary Insanity" was returned. The widow attended the funeral, and in the middle of the ceremony fell down a corpse by her husband's grave.

The Scotch banks have followed the example set by the great regulator of the currency, and have raised their rates of discount to 5 and 5½ per cent this week. The Bank of Ireland has also advanced to 5½ per cent., whilst some of the Irish Joint-Stock Banks have fixed their rates at 6 per cent for discounts.—*Atlas. July 6*

"NEW POSTAGE.—Mr. Hastie, M. P. for Paisley, in a letter to the Provost of that town, says a short bill will be introduced reducing the rate of postage in the United Kingdom to an uniform one of one penny, to commence on the date specified in the bill, and leaving it, as at present, in the option of the writer to pay the postage or not, as he thinks fit, on posting his letter. This will be a more simple mode than the one proposed by stamped covers.—(Leeds Mercury.)

A MORGUE IN LONDON.—Attention of the legislature is about to be drawn to the expediency of establishing a morgue in the metropolis. That such a place is greatly wanted cannot for one moment be denied. Not a day passes in which inquests are not held on bodies unknown, and whose friends would never have learnt their fate, but for the report of the case in the papers. Hundreds of persons are nevertheless interred without the discovery of their relatives. The coroner for Surrey (Mr. Carter) has strongly represented the necessity of a morgue in London and its suburbs, where information of the finding of bodies might be sent, and the City coroner, in nine cases out of ten, adjourns an inquiry for the sole purpose of endeavouring to trace the friends of the deceased.—(Globe)

If Sir John Conroy were let alone by his friends—or if he were not obtrusively thrust upon observation by his own indiscretion—we should say nothing about him; but we do think it both unjust and disloyal that attempts should be made like that in the *Post* of yesterday to render the Queen unpopular on account of such a man. Sir John Conroy is said in the *Post* article to be not personally agreeable to the highest personage in the realm. Pray, is she the first Sovereign to whom he was not personally agreeable? Was there not another first person in the realm to whom he was also "disagreeable," who has now been deceased two years? And yet Sir John Conroy has been retained till yesterday, we may say, in spite of both that "first personage of the realm" and "the present first personage of the realm." As to calling in the Duke of Wellington, in order to get Sir John Conroy out of the house, it is very singular that his removal could not have been effected without the interference of his Grace—"Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus." We are sure that her Majesty has throughout the whole transaction behaved with the utmost delicacy and feeling: nor is it likely to damage her popularity to say that she has adopted the same opinion with respect to Sir John Conroy that was entertained by her royal predecessor.—(Times.)

The Directors of the Bank of England have subscribed 500*l.* towards the building of a new church in the Eastern part of London; an act of liberality with other people's money, not peculiarly appropriate to a period of reduction of dividends, and which called forth the following remarks from the *Morning Chronicle.*—

"In the olden time, a sinner made his peace with Holy Mother Church by bequeathing part of his ill-gotten wealth to her. Has the conscience of the Direction become uneasy under some of its late proceedings, and is the 500*l.* to be viewed as the fruits of repentance? It is fortunate for the Direction of the Bank of England that the proprietors are perfectly satisfied with their dividends, without asking for an examination of accounts. Were it otherwise, we should suppose that the Directors would find it difficult to satisfy the Quakers and other Dissenters, who constitute no inconsiderable portion of the body of proprietors, upon what principle the corporate funds are voted for any other than corporate objects. To subscribe to the building of additional churches, is praiseworthy in a Director, when it is his own money which he contributes: but it does not seem so clear when the Directors subscribe money which belongs to the proprietors as a body, and not to themselves as individuals."

CONDITION OF THE MINISTRY.

We repeat, that either their overthrow or that of the constitution now seems inevitable. We regret most sincerely that we are driven to such an alternative. Before their late proceedings we certainly had no desire—quite the contrary that the ministers should be hostilely displaced: but their cabinet minute has—even in our reluctant opinion rendered them intolerable. As to their public measures, and the current—or rather, we should say, stagnant—business of the nation, they have done nothing, and are incapable of doing anything. "They reel to and fro, and stagger like drunken men, and are at their wits end." The reason simply and shortly is, that they are not a government. They have neither the influence of character, the power of talents, nor the weight of numbers. In the country they are despised and insulted; in the House of Lords they are *in misericordiâ*; in the House of Commons they are gasping for a precarious existence, which depends, from hour to hour, on the caprice of some and the scruples of others of their discordant majority. They resigned on Tuesday on the plea of impotence; they returned on Thursday, with the additional weakness of not royal favour, but—favouritism. They are incapable, from obstinacy, selfishness, and false shame of entitling themselves to the solid support of the Conservatives; they are deterred by fear, and some lingering qualms of conscience, from purchasing the cordial co-operation of the Radicals. They not only can do nothing, but they can say nothing; they produce measures only to abandon them; they attempt to explain their principles only to render them more unintelligible. One moment they canvass Sir Robert Peel's contemptuous protection, another they bow to Mr. O'Connell's despotic exigency. They keep going like a bad clock, by irregular oscillations of the pendulum between opposite points, and when, like the bad clock, they happen to be accidentally right, nobody trusts them. They went out because they carried their Jamaica bill by five; they came back with a blundering modification of the very amendment they had rejected, and which they will probably not carry. They went out after announcing an immediate measure for Canada; they came back with a relinquishment of that measure, and a modest proposition for pledging Parliament as to what it may be expedient to do in 1842; which is about as rational as if they should decide how the wind is to be this day three years, and then to secure the accomplishment of their prophecy, should nail the weathercock to the point at which they wish to find it. They announce a plan of Godless education, which revolts both the sense and conscience of all mankind, then, finding it too hot to hold, they precipitately drop it; and, when they think it may have cooled a little, they take it up again, but, we anticipate, with no other practical effect than that of again burning their own fingers. In short, they have contrived, with a perverse ingenuity, to exhibit to an insulted nation, and a wondering world, a government that is at once odious and ridiculous, mischievous and impotent; a government which, in the whole population of the empire, cannot, we believe, rely on one unbought or disinterested friend or supporter. They are doomed—they are dead—and the only sign of vitality that they show is their obstinate refusal to be buried!—*Atlas June, 25.*

SPECTATOR.—JUNE 28.

A speech by Lord Stanhope, about the Poor-law, Ballot, Short Parliaments, the Franchise, the Currency, the Factory Act. Free Trade, Finality, Chartists, and Hand-loom-weavers, produced one of those amusing compounds of drollery, sarcasm, argument, and invective, with which Lord Brougham, when the fit is on him, enlivens the dulness of lordly disquisition. He belaboured his Whig victims with his wonted gusto; punishing Lord Viscount Howick with an especial flagellation, for the *honest* confession that he only "opened" the Ballot question for a purpose the reverse of what all other men, friends and foes, understood to be intended by that process. Lord Brougham protested against the absurdity that Earl Grey and his Cabinet ever propounded or regarded the Reform Act as a final measure and Lord Melbourne, after remarking than no such word as "Finality" was to be found in any Dictionary of the English language reminded the House of a speech he made on the second reading of the Reform Bill to the effect that it would produce disappointment and would need alteration. Nevertheless, Lord Melbourne declares he will not permit the Reform Act to be altered; and thus, in the received acceptation of the term—its only practical sense in the year 1839—his Lordship, notwithstanding his protestations, is a "Finality" man.

Lord RIPON is an unsafe friend. He has a relative a Mr. Cumberland—grandson of Richard Cumberland, whose Plays most people have witnessed, and in whose Memoirs a few have read: this relative, having left the Army, and being in needy circumstances, was sent by Lord Ripon to Malta, in 1833, in the capacity of Collector of Customs with a handsome salary: he was utterly unfit to perform the duties of the office, which were discharged by an ill-paid deputy: the Commissioners sent to Malta by Lord Glenelg recommended Mr Cumberland's removal; and, after six years' enjoyment of a sinecure, he is presented with 250*l.* and sent home; where, on application to the Treasury, he receives 100*l.* more. Under these circumstances, Lord Ripon actually complains that his relative has been very ill used. His appointment in the first instance was a gross job, disgraceful to his patron; though such transactions are common enough, it must be admitted, in the administration of Colonial affairs. Now a demand is made for more money, because the removed Collector received a large salary six years for doing nothing! With this case Lord Ripon connected two others, not much better. Sir John Stoddart for many years was Chief Justice of Malta, where, for doing little or nothing, he pocketed 1,600*l.* per annum, being four times as much as the salary of a Maltese Judge: on the abolition of his office he received very handsome compensation. The Attorney-General of Malta had a sinecure of 800*l.* a year, since abolished: he was paid one year's salary, and as well as Stoddart, was offered and refused another appointment abroad. These gentlemen complain of the treatment they received; but with little cause. It had been the usage to abolish Colonial offices without offering compensation to the holders. Lord Ripon himself removed a Judge Burton from the Cape, though he held the office during good behaviour and had not misbehaved: this gentlemen applied for compensation but never obtained any. It does not appear from the statement of Lord Ripon, their advocate, that the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, or the Collector of Malta, pretended that they were not removable at pleasure. They complained that they were not consulted—had no opportunity of stating their case to the Government. But even this complaint is only partially well founded; and that their offices were burdensome and useless to the Maltese, is notorious.

LOVE AND LEARNING.

"Love seldom haunts the breast where learning lies,
And Venus sets ere Mercury can rise."
CHAUCER, *in* POPE'S *Version.*

It is announced in the Irish papers, that

"The Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, have drawn up a petition to the Queen, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to repeal the statute of celibacy, which prevents them from marrying. The petition will be presented to her Majesty by Dr. Lefroy, one of the Members for the University."

Her Majesty will scarcely be so ill-advised as to grant the prayer of this petition. We recollect a story of a student of the Dublin College who had just obtained a fellowship, writing to a friend for his congratulation on the preferment: the jocose friend replied that the event provoked regret, not joy, inasmuch as "Worth makes the man, the *want* of it the *fellow.*" But we hold that "fellows" are sage, reflecting persons whose hearts are set upon learned lore. In harems, Lord BYRON tells us,

"Learning soon would make a pretty schism;"

and love would produce equal confusion in college. A tender penchant for a "bedmaker" is the utmost that can be permitted to "fellows."

But marriage would be worse than love. Imagine the consequences of matrimony!—grave divines jostled by children riding cock-horse in the college cloisters; balls flying through the painted windows, and pelting the pates of professors; infants squalling, nurses scolding—all the hubbub and distraction of a "fine family," in recesses intended for lonely contemplation, discussions on the Æolic digamma, and the philosophy of ARISTOTLE.

Indeed, we marvel that so grave and austere a personage as Dr. LEFROY can sanction the proposed profanation. But our hope is in the Queen. Her Majesty will never consent to the Dublin desecration, but, addressing herself especially to the clerical portion of the petitioners, will reply, in the words of an author with whose writings her Majesty's Premier has doubtless made her familiar—"A single life doth well with Churchmen; for charity will hardly water the ground where it must first fill a pool."

COURT OF SESSION.

Yesterday the Presbytery of Dunkeld appeared before the Court of Session, pursuant to summons, to answer for their contempt of Court, in ordaining the Rev. Mr. Kesson to the church and parish of Lethendy, in violation of an interdict issued by the Lord Ordinary. The case must be well known to our readers, having excited intense interest throughout the Church and the country. The Presbytery were ordained to appear at eleven, but soon after ten the Court was crowded in every part. About half-past eleven the Judges entered Court, and took their seats on the bench. The whole of their Lordships were present; with the exception of Lord Glenlee.

The LORD PRESIDENT then called for the Rev. Michael Stirling of Cargill to appear.

The PROCURATOR said, he had to state these gentlemen were in attendance, and would come into Court the moment their Lordships should give directions.

The LORD JUSTICE CLERK Well, that is a direction.

The reverend gentlemen then entered the Court.—Their names are—Rev. Messrs Michael Stirling of Cargill, Robert Allan of Little Dunkeld, Francis Gillies of Rattrie, William Grant of Tenandry, P. Drummond of Kirkmichael, Alexander Wilson of Caputh, Duncan Campbell of Moulin, and the Rev. Mr. Kesson of Lethendy, who had been separately ordained to appear, as a separate interdict had been issued against his presenting himself for ordination. There also entered the Court and took their places at the bar along with them, Rev. Dr. Dickson, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Makellar of Pencaitland, and Mr. Balfour Graham of North Berwick.

The LORD JUSTICE CLERK observed that other parties besides those summoned to appear were at the bar. He saw members of the Presbytery of Edinburgh present.

Lord MEADOWBANK said, the Presbytery of Dunkeld, and they alone, had been ordained to appear.—No other parties had a right to attend to the bar along with them to give them countenance, and he was clearly of opinion that they ought to retire. (Applause, which was checked by the Court.)

Lord MONCREIFF said he did not understand the nature or the import of these observations. It was a very common case, in matters of far higher criminality than the present, for gentlemen to attend with parties at the bar. It had taken place in the Justiciary Court about ten days or a fortnight ago, where his learned brother himself presided, and where a gentleman sat during the whole trial along with a prisoner accused of one of the highest crimes. It took place at the trial of Mr. Stuart, who was accompanied at the bar by the Earl of Moray; and having taken place so recently at the trial of the Earl of Stirling, why his learned friend should not permit these clergymen to remain at the bar with their brethren, he really could not understand.

Lord MACKENZIE said it was true these reverend gentlemen were not ordained to appear; but if there was room for them at the bar, he saw no objection to their remaining.—(Laughter).

Lord MEADOWBANK said he adhered to his opinion.

The matter then dropped, and the reverend gentlemen were allowed to remain.

The parties then severally answered to their names.

The LORD PRESIDENT read the interlocutor of Court, ordaining the parties to appear, and asked one and all of them, whether, by themselves or their counsel, they had any thing to say, and what, in explanation or vindication of their conduct?

Rev. Mr. STIRLING.—My Lords, as my name appears first in the complaint, and as the senior minister of Presbytery, my reverend friends have entrusted to me in writing, the following statement, which they wish to be made in their name, if the Court will permit me:—

"My Lords—We appear in obedience to the citation of your Lordships, inasmuch as we hold it to be the duty of all subjects to render their personal compearance when cited by the civil courts, and being deeply impressed with the obligation of giving all honour and reverence to the Judges of the land, we disclaim any intention of disrespect to the Court in what we have done; but, in ordaining to the office of the holy ministry and the charge of a pastoral charge to which in our proceedings complained of, we strictly limited ourselves, we acted in obedience to the superior church judicatories, to which, in matters spiritual, we are subordinate, and to which, at ordination, we vowed obedience."

The LORD PRESIDENT.—What has Mr. Kesson to say?

Mr. KESSON read the following paper:—

"My Lords—In appearing here in obedience to the order of the Court, I beg respectfully to assure your Lordships that I am very deeply impressed with a sense of the duty I owe to the Judges of the land, and I entirely disclaim any intention of disrespect to this Court.

"Before the interdict, I am accused of having violated, was granted, all the preliminary steps had been taken with a view to my ordination, and as a licentiate of the Church, I conceived myself as much in duty bound to present myself for ordination a the Presbytery were as ordained ministers, to perform that spiritual act, in obedience to the orders of our ecclesiastical superiors. In presenting myself, therefore, to the Presbytery to be ordained and admitted to the office of the holy ministry, I submitted myself simply to the Church Judicatories, to which in spiritual matters I am subject, and to which, when I obtained my license as a preacher, I vowed obedience."

These papers were signed by the parties, and ordered to be received and recorded.

The LORD PRESIDENT then said, as it was impossible for them to know what explanations these gentlemen were to make, he supposed their Lordships would take time to deliberate on the course they were now to pursue. He therefore proposed that they should adjourn the diet till Friday next, at eleven o'clock, in order that they might have time to deliberate on the course to be taken.

The PROCURATOR said he wished to state to the Court, on behalf of Mr. Campbell of Moulin, that the sacrament in that gentleman's parish was fixed for Sunday first, and that it could not be put off; he, therefore, wished to know if his attendance was indispensable?

The LORD PRESIDENT said the case of Mr. Campbell differed from the others. He was in the minority when the question was discussed in the Presbytery, and he only attended at the induction, in consequence of an order from the Presbytery to that effect.

Lord GILLIES.—That has not been pleaded. The Court could not give way to an application like that. Gentlemen ought to have thought of that before they violated the interdict.

The LORD PRESIDENT said the interlocutor had been issued for three weeks past; and there had been plenty of time for arranging the sacrament. He presumed that not more than a fortnight's notice of the sacrament was required.—at least it was so in Edinburgh.

The PROCURATOR said it was true that was the case in Edinburgh, but in the country it was very different, as it depended upon arrangements among the ministers, and it was therefore fixed several weeks before. In this case, the sacrament had been fixed before the interlocutor was pronounced, and Mr Campbell did not anticipate being detained over this day.

Lord MACKENZIE said he was afraid the thing was absolutely impossible, for a sentence could not be pronounced in the absence of any of the parties.

The LORD PRESIDENT said he believed it was not usual for the clergyman of the parish to preach on the fast-day, so that Mr. Campbell would not lose much by being detained from that day.

Lord WOOD—But we cannot tell what may be the result on Friday.

The application was then refused, and the Court adjourned.

LETHENDY CASE.

Yesterday the Court met again on this case, pursuant to adjournment on Wednesday. From an early hour the Court was crowded to excess, and every door and avenue was blocked up by people anxious to hear the sentence. The ministers entered the Court about a quarter before eleven, and took their places at the bar. They were again accompanied by Dr. Dickson, Dr. Gordon, and Dr. Makellar of Pencaitland. As Dr. Dickson and Dr. Makellar entered, a suppressed hiss ran through the Court; the same symptom of disapprobation was repeated when Dr. Gordon followed, which was answered by applause and cries of shame.

Their Lordships entered soon afterwards, and took their seats on the bench. They were all present, with the exception of Lord Glenlee, who has been indisposed for some time.

The LORD PRESIDENT then addressed the parties and said—Gentlemen, when you were last before the Court, I read over to you the interlocutor which the Court had pronounced in your case, on the complaint of Mr Clark, and I then asked if you had any thing to say, either by yourselves or your counsel, in explanation or vindication of your conduct; and accordingly, on that occasion, the Rev. Michael Stirling, in name of himself and of his brethren in the Presbytery, gave in a written statement to the Court of what they had to say; and the Rev. Andrew Kesson also made a statement on his part. Those statements and the whole circumstances of the case, the Court have had under their most anxious and deliberate consideration: and I think I may add, their indulgent consideration; and they have come to the resolution of pronouncing judgment in the case, and they have directed me to pronounce the same. You will, therefore, now attend to the judgment of the Court.

"Having resumed consideration of the petition and complaint at the instance of the Rev. Thomas Clark, with concurrence of her Majesty's Advocate, and the statement read to the Court, and subscribed in their presence, and lodged by the Rev. Michael Stirling, the minister of Cargill, for himself, and as representing the majority of the Presbytery of Dunkeld, and the statement read to the Court, and lodged by the Rev. Andrew Kessen, respondents, and seeing that no satisfactory explanation, or any expression of contrition, or acknowledgment of error, in having admitted to the pastoral charge of the united parishes of Lethendy and Kinloch a presentee, whose title thereto, in respect of his presentation, was under discussion in this Court, and had not been sustained, and against which proceeding interdict had been granted, is contained in the above statements;—in regard to the branches of interdict and contempt of the authority of this Court, of which the said respondents have severally been found guilty, the Lords find that the said respondents have justly subjected themselves to punishment, as parties bound to give implicit obedience to the law of the land, and to set a proper example to the people at large; but in respect that this is the first time that an interdict of this Court, under such circumstances, has been disobeyed, find it unnecessary, in order to vindicate the authority of the law, and to deter others from similar conduct in time to come, to pronounce any higher punishment than that the said respondents should receive from the Lord President the solemn censure of this Court, which he is hereby authorised to pronounce, and that the respondents thereafter be dismissed from the bar; and appoint this judgment to be entered in the Books of Sederunt: Further, find the whole of the said respondents, conjunctly and severally, liable to the complainer in the expenses of this complaint, and appoint an account to be put in and audited accordingly; and in respect of the very proper and becoming answers on the part of the Rev. Henry Henderson, and the Rev. Thomas Nelson, and Mr David Stocks, elder, on whom the complaint had also been served, assoilzie them *simpliciter* from the whole conclusions of the complaint, find the complainer liable to them in expenses, of which appoint an account to be given in and audited in common form, but find the complainer entitled to relief thereof from the other respondents, and allow the amount of these expenses to be included in, and form part of the account to be given in by him against them, and decerns."

Therefore, gentlemen, his Lordship continued, in obedience to the orders which I have received from the Court, I have, in the most earnest and emphatic terms, to pronounce upon you the solemn censure of the Court; and, in doing so, I am also directed by the Court to signify that it was not without considerable difficulty their Lordships brought themselves to adopt this lenient measure; but they desired me to state, that if you, or any other Presbytery of the Church were ever brought before them again under similar circumstances, you and they will be dealt with in a very different manner. The ordinary punishment for the breach of interdict law by a breach of interdict is imprisonment; and I am directed to say, that if a case like the present should occur again, that punishment will be resorted to; and the length of the imprisonment will depend entirely upon the heinousness of the offence committed. But I hope and trust that such a case never will occur again; and, therefore, you are to consider yourselves as solemnly censured and rebuked accordingly. And now, gentlemen, having discharged the duty which was imposed upon me by the Court, I beg leave to take this opportunity, in my own name, to add a few observations, which I hope will be useful to you in your future proceedings, and useful also to the Church at large, when they hear of the proceedings of this day. It appears to me, from the tone of your pleadings in the previous part of this case, that neither you nor the Church at large sufficiently apprehend the nature of our jurisdiction in proceeding by suspension and interdict. You seem to have considered it as a strange, an arbitrary, and an anomalous proceeding, on the part of this Court; not founded on any principle of justice, and altogether unknown in the practice of other countries. There cannot be a greater mistake. The proceeding is founded on the wisest and most salutary principle, adopted both in civil and criminal jurisdiction—on the principle that preventive justice is better than either retributive or vindictive justice—that it is better, if possible, at all times, and under all circumstances, to prevent a wrong or an injury, rather than silently and quietly to wait till the injury has been inflicted, and then to consider of the punishments. Redress may in such cases be difficult, or impossible and as to punishment that is but a miserable *solatium* to a man who has been seriously injured in his person or his property. Now I will illustrate this by a familiar example, that you may see the necessity of our jurisdiction. I will take a case that frequently happens—perhaps the most frequent of any case that comes before us. Suppose a man complains that his neighbour is about to commence operations on his house which will injure and endanger his own. He states his case in a bill of suspension, and he prays for an interdict. You must see, that if this interdict be not instantly granted and instantly obeyed, the man may, in four-and-twenty hours, be buried under the ruins of his house. There is his title to complain—he is apprehensive of an injury—there is the jurisdiction of the Court, to prevent the injury and the wrong if it can be prevented; and if, before granting the interdict, we are to examine masons, and architects, and men of skill, to see whether the apprehended danger will happen or not, why the interdict might as well not be granted at all. It must be granted immediately, and it must be obeyed immediately. The interdict in your case is different; but the principle is the same. Mr. Clark complained that you were about to injure him in his patrimonial rights, by depriving him of a valuable benefice; and therefore, however spiritual may be the act of ordination; and however purely spiritual you may think the act of induction, yet, *quoad hunc*, it was an injury to his patrimonial rights, and he had a right to apply to have your proceedings stopped in the mean time. Consider now the situation in which you have placed yourselves, supposing you had obeyed the interdict, and stopped proceeding in the induction of Mr. Kesson but answered, as you out to have done, the bill of suspension, and stated, as you have since done, that Mr. Clark had no title to complain, and that the Court had no jurisdiction in the proceeding; and suppose that in the end we had found it so. In that case the verdict would have been recalled; you would have been found probably entitled to expenses; and you might have legally, safely, and regularly inducted Mr. Kesson. But, instead of that, you have broken the interdict, and set the law at defiance, and you have now placed yourselves in the same situation as if you had obeyed the law in the most prompt and effectual manner. Is it to be endured in this or in any civilized country, that people who have disobeyed the law should be placed exactly in the same favourable situation as if they had promptly obeyed it? The proposition is absurd—I had almost said it is ridiculous. All persons, peers and commoners clergymen and laymen, high and low, rich, and poor, are subject to the law, and subject in the first instance to the courts of the country: and if it becomes necessary that the Court should exercise the power vested in them by that law to which all parties, clergymen as well as laymen, are equally bound to obedience. Gentlemen, I have farther to remark, that the very practices and proceedings of your own Church Courts place you in the wrong. You know better than I do—though, having been nearly 50 years a member of the General Assembly, I have learnso much of ecclesiastical law, as to know—that no overture or proposition can become the law of the Church, till it has gone through the process provided by the Barrier Act; but notwithstanding that, the General Assembly has at different times passed interim acts, ordering something to be done, or prohibiting so nothing to be done; and those interim acts are expected to be obeyed by all ecclesiastical bodies under them,—as we expect obedience to our interdicts—and that you do without waiting to see whether the measure will meet with the approbation of the Presbyteries of the Church. And if such act were disobeyed, I am persuaded that the Synod, or the Presbytery, or the Kirk Session, who should venture to do so, would be brought to the bar of the Assembly, and would be censured for their disobedience. And now, gentlemen, having said so much, allow me also to state that I think much confusion has lately arisen from the Church not distinguishing between her situation, as a portion and member of the universal or Catholic Church of Christ, and her situation as the Established Church of Scotland. In the first view, that you are a branch—and a most numerous and most respectable one—of the universal Church of Christ, you are on the same footing—but on no better footing—with all the other bodies adhering to the Presbyterian form of Church Government throughout the country. Taking you in your character as merely members of the Church of Christ, the Synod of Burghers, and the Synod of Antiburghers, or any other Synod, have the same powers and privileges as you have; and you have no greater powers than they have. But considered as having been adopted by Parliament to be the Established Church of Scotland, you neither had nor can have any powers or privileges except what Parliament gave you when it adopted you as the Established Church. You know that Popery was abolished in this country by the act 1560, as confirmed by the act 1578. But the Presbyterian religion was not then established; the Government of the Church remained for some time in a very unsettled state—it appears that provincial Synods were held, at which people, under the name of superintendents, presided; which name of superintendent, as you well know, was neither more nor less than another name for Bishop the word superintendent being nothing else than a translation of the Greek word Episkopos. Whether that would have remained the form of Church Government, if John Knox had lived, we do not know; but this we do know; that for thirty years afterwards, the Church remained in that unsettled state. It was not till the year 1592 that the Presbyterian form of Church Government was adopted by Parliament, and when Parliament chose to adopt the Presbyterian form of Government instead of Episcopacy, I presume it will not be doubted that Parliament had the right to say on what conditions and modifications it would receive the Presbyterian form of Government as the established religion; and accordingly it did prescribe certain conditions. It enacted such conditions in the act of 1592 which created Presbyterianism the established religion; and these conditions were that patronage should remain in the hands of the Crown and the lay patrons, and that Presbyteries should be bound and restricted to receive such qualified persons as should be presented by the patrons. That was your condition of being accepted and adopted as the Established Church of Scotland.—What would have happened if the Church had chosen to say—we will not be adopted on such conditions; we insist on patronage being abolished, or modified according to our views of the matter, by vetos or otherwise—I will not pretend to say; but certainly Parliament would have had a right to say if you don't choose to become the Established Church on the conditions which we prescribe, you must remain Seceders, and we will establish Episcopacy. Gentlemen, I pass over the unsettled times of King James I., of Charles I., and of Cromwell, during which time, as you know, the form of Church Government varied on different occasions. I come to the Restoration, when Episcopacy was restored in its full vigour; and where and what was then Presbyterianism, and what is now called the Church of Scotland? The Presbyterians were then a miserable persecuted, shamefully, oppressed, and infamously tyrannised over sect of Seceders; but they were nothing else. The Church of Scotland was then Episcopalian and for 33 years the Presbyterian Church in Scotland was a sect of Seceders and nothing more. Then, in 1690, Presbytery was restored again; but restored—how? Not by the nature and inherent authority of the General Assembly, indeed during that time there was no General Assembly for only by the act of 1690 the first General Assembly was ordered to be called in the October of that year; but Presbyterianism was restored by authority of Parliament, and only by authority of Parliament. It has been said that, by the act of 1690, patronage was abolished. By no means. There never was a greater mistake. Patronage was not abolished; it was only transferred from the hands of one set of patrons to another—from the lay patrons to the heritors and elders of parishes; and you know that in many parishes then, as well as now, there are but one heritor and only one or two elders, so that, *quoad* the people, patronage was only transferred from one class of patrons to another. The people—the congregation—for heads of families were not known; they had no *nomen juris* either in civil or in ecclesiastical law. The people had neither an active voice in the choosing of ministers, nor a negative voice in rejecting them; and all that they acquired was the right to state objections to the presentee before the Presbytery, of the reasonableness of which objections the Presbytery were to judge. They were not allowed to make arbitrary objections, either by the vote or by any other process. They were to state their reasons; the Presbytery were to judge of them; and if they found these reasons relevant and sufficiently established, of course the presentee was rejected; but if they were irrelevant, or not proved; the presentee was settled in spite of the objections of the congregation. Then Presbytery, so settled in 1693, was finally, and I hope irrevocably fixed, by the Articles of Union. But let us consider the power of the Presbyterian Church previous to the act 1690 chapter 5. That act confirms and ratifies the Confession of Faith. Now, if there is or ever was one article peculiarly adapted to the power of the Church to enact or establish, it seems to me to be the Confession of Faith; but did the General Assembly, or did the Church, presume, by their own native and inherent authority to say so and so is the confession of Faith which we have drawn up, and that shall be the Confession of Faith of the Church of Scotland, which is about to be established? No? The Church, and the able and zealous men who then composed her Ministers, knew rather their duty better. They drew up indeed what they thought ought to be the Confession of Faith; but they submitted it to Parliament; it was read over article by article, and approved of in Parliament; and it was by them ratified as the Confession of Faith of the Church of Scotland. What says the act of 1690? I state the substance, and nearly the words of the act. It says that ministers—Presbyterian ministers—are to be maintained in all their rights and privileges—but how? Not as these are settled by the Church, but as the law provides for ministers legally admitted, by act of Parliament. They have no powers or privileges of their own—they have no claim or right to usurp privileges—they are only to be maintained in those rights and privileges which are by law provided for ministers legally admitted. Then look at the 23d section of the Confession of Faith as to the powers of the civil magistrate. By the civil magistrate, it is to be understood the civil magistrate acting through the Courts of Justice; for I presume nobody will suppose that by the civil magistrate is meant the King in person, as if he were concerned in the matter. Well, what does the Confession say? Look at the fourth article of the 23d section. It is the duty of the people to pray for magistrates—to honour their persons—to pay them tribute and dues—to obey their lawful commands, and to be subject to their authority for conscience sake. Infidelity or difference of religion does not make void obedience to him, for ecclesiastical persons are not exempted. Is it not be a little strange, if the ministers of the Gospel in the present day should be exempted from obedience to the Civil Magistrate, which their predecessors did not claim when they framed the Confession of Faith. But, gentlemen, I now come to more delicate and sacred ground. I quote the authority of our blessed Saviour himself and of his immediate apostles. Our Saviour inculcated obedience to the law—he submitted to the law—he pleaded no exemption from the jurisdiction of the Sanhedrim—on the contrary, as you know better than I do, when he was adjured by the High Priest he at once announced his divine mission and his divine character; and on that plea they pronounced him guilty of blasphemy; and not having the power of the sword themselves, they sent him to Pontius Pilate. I go next to the authority of the great apostle Paul. He pleaded before the Areopagus at Athens—he pleaded before Felix—he pleaded before Agrippa—and, lastly, he appealed to Cæsar; and it will be strange indeed, if 1800 years after the crucifixion of our blessed Saviour, the ministers of this holy religion should arrogate to themselves an exemption from civil authority, which neither the Saviour himself nor his immediate and favoured Apostles ever did. Then, as to the third article of the chapter of the Confession of Faith, which is a very serious one, it is said, the civil magistrate is not to assume the administration of the word and sacraments, or the power of the keys of the kingdom of heaven; yet he hath authority, and it is his duty, to take order that unity and peace be preserved in the church—that the truth of God be kept pure and entire—that blasphemy and heresy be suppressed—that corruption and abuses in the worship and discipline of the church be prevented or reformed—and that the ordinances of God be administered and observed exactly; for which end he hath power to call synods, to be present at them, and to provide that whatever things are transacted there shall be according to—what? not according to law, but according to the mind of God. What is the precise meaning of that passage I am sure I don't know; or what is the jurisdiction it gives to the civil magistrate; but it must allude to something which is not temporal—the mind of God is a spiritual concern—and they are to take care that the things transacted in Synods be according to the mind of God! Surely this does not exclude the civil magistrate from interfering in ecclesiastical concerns. If words be capable of conveying a meaning, it certainly gives to the civil authorities more power than they have ever exercised or than I believe it was ever meant they should exercise; but it must allude to more than mere temporal concerns. In short, I hope that on sober reflexion the Church will see that they cannot remain in the position of an Established Church and yet resist the law which has made them an Established Church. If the Church can prevail on Parliament to repeal or to modify the law of patronage, as shall be most agreeable to their views, so; but while patronage is the law of the land, it is also the law of the Church; and it must be obeyed *bona fide*, and honestly obeyed. As to its being neutralized and rendered ridiculous by a veto, that is impossible to be entertained for one moment, while it is the law of the land and Church. As for those ministers of the Church, whose consciences cannot submit to the law so long as it remains the law, I am afraid nothing remains for those ministers but to retire from the Established Church. (Applause, which was checked by the Court.) It is impossible that they should remain ministers of the Established Church and yet reject the law by which they have become an Established Church. That great and good man, Ebenezer Erskine, a hundred years ago, did not so think. He did not resist the law—he did not think that he could remain a member of the Established Church if he